INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B. 1081

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 247 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MUSLIMS DECIDE NOT TO CONSIDER MAHATMA'S DEMANDS.

THIS IS NOT LAW BUT ROGUERY

While The Hardworked Farmer Starves The Parson Fattens

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 20.

"I think it is shame that I should have to work from five o'clock in the morning till eight at night. To keep the clergyman you will have to sell me up, and I have nothing to sell !!

This remark was made to-day in the court by a farmer who was ordered to pay the tithes claim was originally one-tenth added was originally one-tenth of crop. but with wheat at ten shillings a sack, they ought to pay him something insteid of his having to pay the tithe.

The Registrar said that he would have to make the order as it was law and it must be obeyed.

The farmer retorted:—

"What Law! I call it roguery. Here is a clergyman getting £800 a year for nothing at all. This is scandalously bad!!

"WE WILL DEFY" ENGLAND

Irish Republicans Take Up The Challenge

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS DUMPED AT DOORWAY'S

LONDON, October 20.

Dublin.—Arms and ammunition found dumped at several doorways are the first fruits of President Cosgrave's solemn warning, which has been taken up by the Church. Government is inclined to wait for a few days for the dissolution of the militarist organisation before proceeding with drastic measures, though the appointment of a Military Tribunal under the new Act is expected almost immediately.

The Irish Republican Army in an unrepentant statement to the Press, says:—

"We would organise the Irish people to the point of 1918-21 when they defied England and asserted their God-given right to freedom."—Reuter.

EDISON'S FUNERAL

Minute's Darkness Proclaimed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON. Oct. 20.

West Orange (New Jersey).—A "minute's darkness has been proclaimed by the Mayor of New York on the occasion of Edison's funeral at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Ten thousand persons paid their tribute while the body was lying in state in open coffin in Edison's library.—Reuter.

LAHORE BISHOP'S SON KILLED

Gun Accidentally Goes Off

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 20..

Prince Rupert (British Columbia).—R. B. Durrant, the only son of the Bishop of Lahore was killed while hunting on the Rocky Mountains. His gun was accidentally discharged when trigger was caught while he was taking the gun from boat.

LATE SIR BASANT MULLICK

League Opium Board's Tribute

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON. Oct. 20.

Geneva.—At the League's permanent Central Opium Board which is at present assembled here M. Lyall, Chairman, paid tribute to the memory of Sir Basant Mullick, Indian Member of the Board. Sitting of the Board was suspended for several hours and it was decidel to send letter of condolence to the family of the deceased.—Reuter.

Graf Zeppelin

LONDON. Oct. 20

Pernambuco.—Graf Zeppelin has arrived here on its third trip from Germany.—Reuter.

26 COMMUNISTS TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

Meerut Prisoner's Slogan

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Out of 26 Communist candidates, who are contesting the present elections, five are at present in jail, including Mr. Shaukat Usmani, one of the Meerut accused. But the Party has decided in all these constituencies the fight for the release of these imprisoned candidates shall be kept well to the fore.

Every day they are having mass demonstrations, marches to the factories and other forms of demonstration demanding the release of these imprisoned comrades coupled with five points of "Not a Penny off the Dole" slogans.

MEERUT PRISONER'S ELECTION PLANK

In accepting the candidature Mr. Shaukat Usmani has wired back "Accept candidature for the Communist Party and stand against the National Fascist Dictatorship, against Labour Reformist trickery and against the Imperialist Round Table intrigue and for Indian revolution."

PREMIER IN HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY

Opposed By A Labour Official And A Communist

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister, who rested in the country during the week-end, resumed to-day his election campaign in his constituency, Seaham harbour. Although offered safe seats in several other localities, the Premier insisted on appealing again to his old constituency, where the voters are mainly Durham miners, and where delegates of the local Labour Party by a small majority expressed disapproval of his action in becoming head of the National Government. This has involved him in a keenly fought contest against a local labour official who is receiving strong support from Trade Union and Labour Party organisations. The third candidate, also a local man, is one of the few Communists contesting in this election. No Communist obtained a seat in the last general election, when of the eighteen candidates, professing that political creed, nearly all had to forfeit their deposit of £150 through failure to poll one-eighth of the electorate which voted in the constituencies they contested.—B. O. W.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

DARJEELING, Oct. 20.

The Governor and the Hon. Lady Jackson, it is understood, will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on October 31, the departure being public.—A. P.

RITZ HOTEL CONCLAVE

Sir Ali Imam To Be In Touch With Gandhiji.

MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE TO SIKHS.

HE WOULD NOT ACCEPT PUNJAB SETTLEMENT UNLESS APPROVED BY THEM.

LONDON, October 19.

Mahatma Gandhi, this evening saw Sirdar Ujjal Singh who asked for information with reference to the Muslim demands, notably, 51 per cent. representation in the Punjab, one-third representation in the Central Legislature and residuary powers to the rest with Provinces.

It is understood that Gandhiji reaffirmed that he would not take the decisive step without the consent of Sikhs and Hindus in London and without, in every case, obtaining the consent of Congress. Gandhiji repeated his earlier assurance that he would not accept the Punjab settlement unless it was approved by the Sikhs. He would certainly press the Sikhs to accept arbitration, although he fully realised that the Sikhs were opposed to giving any community in the Punjab a statutory majority.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PUNJAB.

The question of redistribution of the Punjab was also raised by Sirdar Ujjal Singh who explained why the Corbett scheme was not acceptable to Sikhs. Gandhiji said that he appreciated the force of the Sikh contention. He was not committed to any scheme. Any proposal to gain his approval must be agreeable both to Sikhs and Muslims.

MUSLIM DELEGATION MEETS AT RITZ HOTEL.

Gandhiji did not meet the Muslims to-night, but the Muslim delegation met at the Ritz Hotel for nearly three hours, and reviewed the present position of negotiations with Gandhiji.

It is understood that the Muslims decided, with reference to Gandhiji's proposal that they should accept the Congress programme in return to his agreeing to their main demands (including a bare majority in the Punjab and Bengal and the present weightage elsewhere with a referendum by Muslims on separate or joint electorates) that Gandhiji's demands could not be considered until their nature was more definitely known.

A desire was expressed to ascertain whether Muslims' acceptance of the Congress demands is to be the price of acceptance by Congress of their demands and also whether they are expected to abandon the depressed classes' demands, in regard to which Muslim attitude is unchanged.

It is understood that the Muslims took the view that they were fully qualified to speak for the Muslims of India. A feeling was expressed that Gandhiji should be requested to obtain authority to speak not only for himself but for Sikhs, the Hindu Maha Sabha and Dr. Ansari.

Sir Ali Imam is expected to get into touch with Gandhiji in order to ascertain the exact implications of the Congress demands. It is understood that Mr. Ghuznavi who arrived on 17th October, took exception to referendum proposals on the ground that they were unnecessary, as Muslims had already given decisive evidence of their views, and the proposals may be dropped.

MUSLIMS AND FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Federal Finance was also discussed and Mr. Ghuznavi was authorised to place the Muslim views before to-night's meeting of the representatives of British India and States.—Reuter's Special.

Demand For M. N. Roy's Release

EINSTEN'S CABLE TO ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS

(From A Correspondent)

BERLIN (mail week).

A large public mass meeting was called in Hamburg under the auspices of the Communist Party of Germany which voted unanimously in favour of a resolution against the arrest of M. N. Roy. The resolution took the form of a letter addressed to the British Consulate in Hamburg demanding Mr. Roy's release.

The resolution was introduced by a representative of the German Communist Opposition. The speaker of the evening, Mr. Jaddash, a Communist member of the Reichstag, endorsed the resolution, which was adopted.

EINSTEIN'S PROTEST.

Many famous persons of Germany, among them the world-famed scientist Einstein have sent protests and appeals to the Round Table Conference for M. N. Roy's release.

Resolutions demanding the release of M. N. Roy are pouring in from all parts of Germany, Sweden, Alsace, Czecho-Slovakia, U. S. A. and other countries.

FEDERAL GOVT'S REVENUE

Discussion In The Sub-Committee

LONDON, Oct 20.

Following is amplification of report sent this morning regarding meeting at Claridges Hotel on Monday night.

Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir M. Dadabhoy were among those who participated in the discussions which centred on Gandhiji's proposals to secure Federal Government's revenue. These provided that the revenue for expenses of the Reserve, Federal and Central subjects should be derived from maritime customs, salt, export of opium, excises at present levied, receipts from Federal commercial undertakings such as Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, profits from Federal currency, direct contributions from British Indian Provinces namely income-tax and corporation tax, direct contributions from the States namely cash payments and payments through ceded territories.

If these revenues were insufficient deficit should be made up by extensive economies, manipulation of the available resources in order to yield high revenue and by utilisation of "reserve sources" of revenue comprising (1) monopolies in articles of general consumption or in public utility services, these monopolies to be agreed upon between Federating units and Federal Government and (ii) further excises on articles other than alcohol drugs

(Continued on page 7).

MRS. KAMALADEVI.

ON RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

MISS SAFIA SOMJI.

Organising Women Volunteers Of The Congress

KAMALADEVI AND SAFIA SOMJEE START ON ALL-INDIA TOUR

GREAT SEND-OFF AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Organiser of the Women's Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal, arrived in Bombay by the Poona Express on Tuesday night and was received at Victoria Terminus by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the Secretary, General of the Hindustani Seva Dal and numerous other friends. The women volunteers of the H. S. O. furnished a guard of honour on the platform and Srimati Kamaladevi took their Salute.

From the Victoria Terminus she motored to Bombay Central whence she left for Baroda by the Punjab Express. Miss Safia Somji, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Dal in Bombay, accompanies her and will act as her Secretary throughout the tour. Prominent Congressmen and many friends gave them a hearty send off. Srimati Kamaladevi's old mother who sent a thrilling message on the arrest of her intrepid daughter during the early stage of the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay is accompanying her on the tour.

Srimati Kamaladevi expects to reach Delhi on the 27th instant in time to attend the meetings of the Central Board of the Seva Dal and the Congress Working Committee. Before reaching Delhi she will visit Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Agra.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar leave for Hubli to-day (Wednesday).

SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE

Terms For Evacuation Of Manchuria

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS WITH M. BRIAND

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Tokio.—It is understood that five essential points on which Japan insists before the evacuation of Manchuria have been submitted confidentially to M. Briand and Dr. Drummond. The points are authoritatively listed as follows:—

(i) China and Japan shall give mutual pledge of non-aggression as a guarantee of territorial integrity.

(ii) All forms of anti-Japanese boycott shall be abandoned.

(iii) Assurances of safety of Japanese lives and property shall be given.

(iv) Payment for railways built with Japanese money shall be recognised and, (v) existing treaty rights shall be recognised.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Tokyo—China may be persuaded to accept four of Japan's five conditions without much difficulty, according to the statement M. Briand is understood to have made to the Japanese delegate at Geneva, but he advised Japan to forego the point relating to railways, fearing that the difficulty of persuading China to accept this principle would involve unduly long struggle.—Reuter.

PRISONERS ATTACK JAILOR

Nose Cut While Asleep

MULTAN, Oct. 20.

Two prisoners in the Old Central Jail attacked the Assistant Jailor while the latter was sleeping. They cut his nose and caused several other serious injuries. The timely arrival of a peon prevented the miscreants from inflicting further injuries. The police are investigating.—A. P.

NEXT FLAG DAY

Change In Time For Salute

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal issues the following statement to the Press:—

The next Flag Salutation Ceremony falls on 25th. It has been noticed that Salutation Ceremony performed at 7 a.m. is not attended by many who like to attend as they feel that it is too early. Therefore, the original time, 8 a.m. of Flag hoisting is now being fixed. Everywhere in the country we would like the Flag to be saluted punctually by all at that time. The Seva Dal Boards are requested to make arrangements accordingly. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of All-India Congress Committee, will issue a statement accordingly. Let it not be forgotten that it is 8 a.m. and not 7 a.m. this time on the 25th.

SPREADING DISAFFECTION AMONGST POLICEMEN

Congress Worker In SURAT ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 19.

Sjt. Chhaganlal A. Patel, Jt. Secretary of Mandvi Taluka Congress Committee and a worker of Bardoli Swaraj Ashram Sangh, has been served with summons to answer a charge of spreading disaffection amongst the police force under section 3 of the Indian Police Act 1922. The prosecution arises from a speech delivered by Sjt. Chhaganlal Patel 5 months ago in the month of May at the village Naugama of Mandvi Taluka.

The trial will take place on the 24th instant before the 1st class Magistrate of Mandvi.

Indian Team For Olympic Games

INDIAN ASSOCIATION DECISION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

The Executive Council of the Indian Olympic Association has decided to send an athletic team consisting of swimmers, boxers, wrestlers, and athletes to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles and also to organise Western Asiatic Athletic Championships. A. P.

FOUR ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR INDIA

Ranjit's Offer

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A generous gesture on behalf of the Indian cricket and one that should contribute to Indian team's success in England in 1932 has been made by Ranjit Singhji whose offer to Essex Club to take out four professionals Pearce, Greenwood Cox (Junior) and Corngord to his State has been accepted. They will play for State team and probably inter-state matches will be arranged. They have received hundred sterling plus expenses and outfits.—Reuter.

NAGPUR'S NEW POST MASTER GENERAL

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Mr. M. L. Pasricha has been posted as Postmaster General, Nagpur, and will take over on about 20th November when his present leave expires.—A. P.

PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

The condition of a prisoner in Charsadda jail arrested in connection with non-payment of land revenue, who has been on hunger strike since the 13th is stated to be serious.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL SALESMEN to canvass Perfumery Articles. Popular in markets, excellent prospects. Salary Rs. 40. Apply personally to the EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, Opposite the Garden.
A R6054

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bharoach, Poona and Khandesh for a Progressive Life Office with very strong National Directorate and liberal conditions. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. For particulars, apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bombay Post, Seven.
A R6052

WANTED—AGENTS BOMBAY AND OUTSIDE—Highgrown Teas, Liberal Commission, Security essential. WADEHRA BROTHERS, Post Box 331, Bombay.
A R6004.

APPLICATIONS from Medical Graduates are invited upto 25th instant for a temporary House-Surgeonship at the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, 4. BHASKER PATEL, Hon.-C.-M.-O.
A R 6055

WANTED—RESPECTABLE PERSONS on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. P. M. to open branches and Sale Depots for our Tea packed and loose, medicines etc. Investment of Rs. 100/- or such essential. INLAND TRADERS' (INDIA) LTD., 42, Beniatola Lane, CALCUTTA.
A W.

WANTED—One experienced GRADUATE to teach English and History in the higher standards of High School. Salary according to qualifications. One year's binding essential. Apply stating age, qualifications and optional subjects at the INTER and DEGREE EXAMINATIONS to:—THE HEAD MASTER, S. H. High School, Dholka.
A 3302

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO BE LET—CROWN CINEMA is to be let from 12th November. Some offers are in our hand. Those who therefore want to take it on hire should send their offers soon. Rare opportunity to intending persons. Please write to the following address as to what rent and deposit you will give and for how many years you require it on hire. Address:—SARDAR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA, 27, Kolsa Moha'a, Pydhoni.
C R 6056

AVAILABLE for respectable families of all communities few airy, well lighted, double and single rooms, attached with bath, kitchen, water and electric lights, rent Rs. 30/- and 20/- respectively, in new buildings of Cassum Mitha, situated in independent large compound near B.B. Rly. Lower Parel Station. Next to Municipal Markets. Apply on premises or phone No. 20656.
C R 6057

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

KHARAS'S MATHEMATICS COACHING CLASSES for Matric, F. Y. A. and Inter Arts and Science Students. Efficient Coaching, individual attention, moderate fees and convenient time. Full course of the 1st term will be revised during the October vacation. Particulars at the PRINCESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lamington Road.
E R3034

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL INSTITUTE. ANDHERI.

Will REOPEN on the 11th November, 1931, under an influential Committee of Management on the same lines as before and with the same efficient staff.

The scale of fees has been CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

For copy of revised prospectus and other details apply to:—

THE SECRETARY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the post of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 in the office of the University Registrar from persons holding qualifications in Accountancy of which the minimum shall be the B. Com. Degree of the University of Bombay or the Government Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Applicants must possess practical experience of work in a public office or large business firm. The initial pay of the person selected will be determined by the Syndicate according to the qualifications of the person appointed. The appointment shall be conditional on the applicant giving a security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 to the satisfaction of the Syndicate.

Applications are also invited for the appointment of a clerk on the establishment of the Registrar from graduates of the University of Bombay. The grade of the post is Rs. 50—5-2—90—5—130, with a starting salary of Rs. 70 per month for graduates. Knowledge of shorthand and typewriting will be a qualification for the post.

The persons selected for each of the above posts will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. of the salary contributed by the subscriber, and the same percentage by the University.

Applications stating age, nationality and full particulars regarding qualifications must be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, so as to reach him not LATER THAN THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1931.

The successful candidates will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointments.

CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th October, 1931.
3794

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

From WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1931, the offices of
The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
The Minerva Mills, Ltd.,
Messrs. N. Sirur & Co.,
will be REMOVED from 19, Bank Street, Bombay,
to
TEMPLE BAR BUILDINGS, 70, Forbes Street,
(Opposite King's Statue), Fort, Bombay.
2803

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.
1932-1933.

The Syndicate hereby invite application for the appointment of the Wilson Philological Lecturer for the year 1932-33. The Lecturer will be required to deliver in Bombay during the second term of that year, i.e. during the period between 15th November, 1932 and the 5th March, 1933, a course of about six lectures on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages." The honorarium payable to the lecturer for the whole course is Rs. 750/-. No travelling and other allowances will be paid to the selected candidate for delivering the lectures in Bombay.

2. Applications giving full details of the academic attainments and other qualifications of the candidates should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay and forwarded so as to reach him not later than Tuesday, the 15th December, 1931.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 19th October, 1931.
3807

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of levelling, metalling and draining the private street of Gowalia Tank Road will be received at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Form of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per form, to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th October, 1931.
3806

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1878 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Mtssrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1931 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot near the Cotton Exchange Room on the Port Trust Railway Shed P and Q by order of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. C. Parekh and Co.

1878 Bales of African Cotton.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1931, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

232 cases Brandy, Medicine, Printed Matters, Dry colour, Leather Belting, Iron, Cinema Films, 21 cases cotton and woollen Piece goods, White Shirtings, artificial silk goods, Berlin wool, Coach screws, Bolts and nuts, Stationery, Rubber and Canvas shoes, imitation jewellery, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF RIPON ROAD AND NEW SOUTER STREET.

Under instructions from Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 172 of 1929 (Imperial Bank of India Vs. Gulamhussein Essajii), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, all that piece of Bombay Improvement Trust, leasehold land, admeasuring about 388 square yards, and with building thereon, at the junction of Ripon Road, and New Souter Street, Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3531 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1340 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4069 (4), Street Nos. 109, 109A, 109B, 111, and 111A, Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver, at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All The Enchanting Sights of The 1001 Arabian Nights
OTIS SKINNER
in
KISMET
A Story of Baghdad in the time of the Caliphs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Show In Town
EDGAR WALLACE'S
TO OBLIGE A LADY
featuring the inimitable
MAISIE GAY
A British Lion Production.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You Will Shake With Laughter
LUPINO LANE
The Happy Comedian
in
NO LADY
A Rollicking Farcical Comedy.

Commencing 24th SATURDAY
BRILLIANT INTERPRETATION—BIG CAST.
ORIENTAL ATMOSPHERE.
NUR JEHAN
NUR JEHAN
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING
Featuring
VIMALA and NAYAMPALLY.
DIRECTED BY EZRA MIR
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE SCREEN.
NUR JEHAN
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

LUNA PARK
United Charities
Positively opening
TO-NIGHT
At 6 P.M.

Commencing Saturday, 24th October.
KAMRUL ZAMAN
KAMRUL ZAMAN
Featuring
HANSRAJ PRAMILLA
KAMRUL ZAMAN
A screen version of one of the most wonderful tales from the Arabian Nights which will transport you in delightful land with a love theme of great appeal.
DIRECTED BY SHAH G. AGHA (ALIG).
An Imperial Production
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, Bombay.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tokiwa Maru	6572	15 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	...	@3 Nov
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	22 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Makozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	28 Oct	14 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 ,,	1 Dec.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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BRITAIN'S NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Its Personnel ...

(By Reuter's Parliamentary Correspondent).

LONDON, October 1.

The following is the list of Britain's National Government (together with the names of the parties to which the members belong) formed by Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, 25th August, 1931. (Corrected to September 23th, 1931.)

Labour.—Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Conservative.—Lord President of the Council—Mr. Baldwin.

Labour.—Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Philip Snowden.

Liberal.—Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir Herbert Samuel.

Labour.—Lord Chancellor—Lord Sankey.

Liberal —Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Marques of Reading.

Conservative.—Secretary of State for India—Sir Samuel Hoare.

Labour.—Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. James Henry Thomas.

Conservative.—Minister of Health—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Conservative.—President of the board of Trade—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

HOME AFFAIRS.—

Liberal.—Secretary of State—Sir Herbert Samuel.

Conservative.—Under Secretary of State—Lord Stanley.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:—

Liberal.—Secretary of State—Marques of Reading.

Conservative.—Under Secretary of State—Captain Robert Anthony Eden

DOMINIONS AFFAIRS —

Labour.—Secretary of State—Mr. James Henry Thomas.

Labour.—Under Secretary of State—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

COLONIAL OFFICE.—

Labour.—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas.

Liberal.—Under Secretary of State—Sir Robert Hamilton.

WAR OFFICE.—

Liberal.—Secretary of State—Marques of Crewe.

Conservative.—Financial Secretary—Mr Alfred Duff Cooper.

AIR MINISTRY.—

Labour.—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Lord Amulree.

Conservative.—Under Secretary of State—Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt.

LORD PRIVY SEAL.—

Conservative.—Earl Peel.

INDIA OFFICE—

Conservative—Secretary of State—Sir Samuel Hoare.

ADMIRALTY—

Conservative.—First Lord—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Conservative.— Parliamentary and Financial Secretary—Earl Stannope.

BOARD OF TRADE.—

Conservative.—President— Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Liberal.—Parliamentary Secretary—Major Gwilym Lloyd George

Liberal.—Mines Department—Parliamentary Secretary—Mr. Isaac ...ot.

Conservative.—Overseas Trade Department—Parliamentary Secretary—Sir Edward Hilton Young, Export Credits Guarantee Department—Minister in Charge—Sir Edward Hilton Young.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH—

Conservative.—Minister— Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Liberal.—Parliamentary Secretary—Mr. Ernest Darwin Simon.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.—

Liberal.—Minister—Mr. Percy Pybus, Esq.

Labour.—Parliamentary Secretary—Mr George Mesterman Gillet.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—

Liberal—President—Sir Donald Maclean.

Conservative.—Parliamentary Secretary—Sir Kingsley Wood.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—

Conservative.— Minister — Sir Henry Bucknall Betterton.

Liberal.—Parliamentary Secretary—Mr. Milner Gray, Esq.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS—

Conservative— Minister—Major George Clement Tryon.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—

Conservative.— Minister— Sir John Gilmour, Bt.

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER—

Liberal.—Marquess of Lothian.

FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS—

Conservative—Most Hon. Marquess of Londonderry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—

Labour.—Sir William Allen Jowitt.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.—

Conservative.— Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip.

GENERAL POST OFFICE—

Conservative— Postmaster-General—Mr. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore.

Liberal.—Assistant Postmaster-General—Mr. Henry Graham White.

PAYMASTER GENERAL—

Liberal.—Sir John Tudor Walters.

TREASURY—

Labour.—Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Philip Snowden.

Conservative.— Parliamentary Secretary and Chief Government Whip—Commander Sir Bolton M. Eyres Monsell.

Conservative—Financial Secretary—Major Walter E. Elliot.

Lords Commissioners (Assistant Whips).

Conservative.—Captain David Margesson.

Conservative—Sir George Penny.

Liberal—Mr. Alec Ewart Glassey.

Conservative.—Major Marquess of Titchfield, (unpaid).

Conservative.—Captain D Euan Wallace, (unpaid).

Assistant Whips (unpaid).—

Conservative—Captain Sir George Bowyer.

Conservative.—Sir Victor Warrender.

Conservative.—Captain Austin U.M. Hudson.

Liberal.—Viscount Elmley.

Liberal.—Major M. McKenzie Wood

SCOTLAND—

Liberal.—Secretary of State—Sir Archibald Henry MacDonald Sinclair.

Liberal.—Under Secretary of State—Mr. Archibald Noel Skelton.

Labour.—Lord Advocate—Mr. Craigie Mason Aitchison.

Labour.—Solicitor-General — Mr. John Charles Watson.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.—Not Party appointments.—

Lord Chamberlain—Lord Cromer.

Lord Steward—Lord Shaftesbury.

Master of the Horse—Earl of Granard.

Conservative.— Treasurer—Major Sir George Hennessy.

Liberal.— Controller— Major Goronway Owen.

C.—Vice-Chamberlain—Sir Frederick Thomson.

Not Party Appointments.—

Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms—Earl of Cavan.

Captain of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard—Major-General the Lord Loch.

Conservative—Forestry Commissioner—Colonel Sir George Courthope.

Labour—Second Church Estates Commissioner, representing Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Hon. Richard Douglas Denman.

Sesamum Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following second Memorandum on the Seasmum Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32.

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Seasamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown between June and September 1931.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1931)

AREA. The latest reports show the total area under early as well as late crop as under:—

British Districts.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency	
Proper	158,000
Sind	27,000
Total	185,000

Indian States.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency	
Proper	316,000
Sind	.....
Total	316,000

Grand Total 501000 Acres 15.7 and 0.2 per cent. below the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date resepectively. Area increased in all the divisions of the Presidency proper except in Gujarat where it remained stationary. In Sind, however, the area showed a considerable reduction due to late inundation. In the Indian States similarly, the Western Indian States Agency and other Gujarat States show considerable decrease partly due to late commencement of the season and partly due to receipt of incomplete information.

SEASON:—In Gujarat the crop had suffered at places owing to continuous rains of August but is now generally doing well. In the North Deccan the crop progressed well in the beginning but has suffered rather seriously owing to continuous rains in the last two or three weeks. In South Deccan the crop was benefited by September rains and was in flourishing condition at the end of that month but has since suffered in places owing to continuous rains in the first half of October. In Karnatak the crop has improved by recent rains in the east while it has done generally well in the transition tract. In Konkan heavy rain in August affected the growth of the crop and although September rain proveed seasonable the crop is reported to have suffered again in places from the rains received in October. In Sind the crop is in flowers and is reported to be satisfactory except in parts of North Sind and on the Jamrao Canal where the crop is reported to have suffered from slight attack of Aphis in some places.

Groundnut Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Indian States for the Season 1931-32.:—

Note:—On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 14.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1931.

(Estimated up to 1st October 1931.)

AREA.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as shown below:—

	Acres.
British Districts	888,000
Indian States	326,000
Total	1,214,000

12.3 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but 157.9 per cent. over the decinnial average at same date. The area creased in the Deccan but decreased everywhere else both in British Districts and Indian States partly due to low prices and partly to reduction in area under the crop in the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States where deficiency of rain was experienced in the beginning of the season.

SEASON:—The crop progressed satisfactorily in the beginning of the season almost all over the Presidency except in the eastern parts of the Karnatak where its growth was uneven due to deficient rain. In Gujarat owing to heavy rain in August the growth of crop was affected but seasonable weather conditions experienced since have improved the situation. In the Deccan the recent continuous rains have spoiled the crop in many places in the Division especially in heavier soils. In the Karnatak the crop has generally thrived well in the transition tract. In the east of the division the condition of the crop was one of anxiety in the middle of the season but it has now appreciably improved owing to good September rains and the crop now is faring well here generally. In Konkan the condition of crop is fairly good on the whole in spite of heavy rain in August and troubles from pigs and jackals in places. The condition of crop in Indian States is almost the same as in the adjoining British Districts.

Sugarcane Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32.

Note:—On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown since 15th January 1931 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1931.)

AREA.—The total reported and estimated area under Sugarcane now stands as under:—

British Districts.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	54,000
Sind	2,000
Total	56,000

Indian States.	Acres.
Bombay Presidency proper	30,000
Sind	.....
Total	30,000

Grand Total 85,000 acres. 0.7 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 7.4 per cent. above the decennial average at same date.

SEASON.—In Gujarat the crop is reported to be doing well on the whole. In the Deccan also the crop is progressing well except in places on the Canals where it suffered somewhat from stem borer attacks. In Karnatak crop is flourishing both under well as well as tank irrigation and recent rains also have further helped its growth. In Konkan the crop made a good start but its growth was checked due to floods caused by heavy rains in August. The position, however, has improved in September and the crop is doing well. In Sind the crop is in flourishing condition except in the North where it was attacked by stem borer in places. Taking Presidency and Sind as a whole the crop in its present condition may be expected to yield between 80 per cent. of the normal and a full normal.

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Such are questions commonly asked and about which a good many of us are confused. Yet fundamentally they are simple.

We do a great foreign trade and have large dealings of all sorts all over the world. Our country could not live unless we did. Very well. When one of our insurance companies, say, undertakes in certain contingencies to pay a foreigner a large sum of money—it may be some years hence—the foreigner naturally wants particulars.

"In what kind of pounds?" he asks "Are you going to treat me as France treated its creditors, offering two-pence for ten-pence? Is your Government going to cut the value of the pound in two by the simple process of printing notes and calling them pounds sterling?

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We have had to restrict credit because we have had to restrict our currency by the amount of gold available. Now, shortage of currency means falling prices, just as expanding your credit and money means rising prices.

Our money policy has been governed by gold. Indeed, we have had to get gold in order to be in a position to hand it over on demand to creditors.

The crisis came when we could not deliver gold. Gold had become scarce because America and France had an undue share. This did not come about because of any plot on the part of France or America.

It came about in some such way as this: Europe owed, as the results of war, great debts to America. They amounted to more than all the gold in the world outside America.

Europe could only pay, ultimately, in goods or services. But as soon as foreign goods began to flow into America, America put up the tariff and kept the goods out.

The American manufacturers, when they clamoured for a tariff, were not thinking about the gold standard, they were merely thinking about keeping competing goods out. But the effect of the Act was to compel the payment of balances in gold until, finally, America got nearly all the gold and her debtors could not pay any more.

The only way they could pay was by goods, which America would not receive. This broke up the gold standard.

The first effects of going off gold are good. We offer in payment of our debts, in place of gold, our paper pound, which is worth broadly just what it will buy in England. The foreigner values it at present at less than a gold pound.

ACTS AS A TARIFF.

This means that when we want to buy a hundred francs worth of French goods, instead of getting those goods for about 17s, as we could have done a fortnight ago, we have to give 20s.

A dollar's worth of American wheat could be bought before we went off gold for 4s.; we shall now have to pay about 5s.

This acts as a tariff. We shall buy less French and American commodities. But that is not all. Being off gold means that if there is not enough money for business purposes we do not have to worry as to whether gold is available; we can expand credit as trade demands.

Now the result of making more money, as we have seen, is to provoke a rise in prices. When the Germans were printing money by the ton, prices rose to fantastic heights; you paid millions of marks for an egg.

We shall never—unless we go mad—come to that, and a steady and gradual rise of prices will give a great fillip to trade. The wholesaler says: "Things are rising in price; let us give a large order, as next month they will cost more." Mills will be busy executing the orders; and unemployment will decrease.

But there is the other side of rising prices. The cost of living will go up, which means that the real value of wages will go down. House-wives will remember the period after the war and until about 1926 when "the pound bought ten shillings worth of goods."

THE MAN WHO LOSES.

If we can raise wages to meet the rising cost of living, well and good. But there is almost always a time lag on which the worker loses. He has to balance the increasing cost of living against the enormous advantage of the greater chances of employment which a rising price level almost always gives.

Further, rising prices reduce the burden of debt. Interest on mortgages the taxation which goes to paying interest on our public debt, remain the same money figure whether money be gold or paper, prices high or low.

With low prices a farmer finds that it takes a hundred sacks of wheat to pay his mortgage interest; with higher prices the same nominal money debt is paid with seventy-five or fifty sacks. The mortgage holder, like all people with fixed money incomes, loses with rising prices—their incomes buy less. But producers and debtors gain.

The thing went so far in Germany that farmers were able to pay off a heavy mortgage with the price of a pair of ducks, since ducks rose to prices like ten thousand pounds each, and workmen were receiving a thousand pounds a day—and were unable to buy the ducks.

Again, we shall come to that. But we must so manage our paper money while off gold that we do not come anywhere near it. For we are more dependent upon foreign food and raw material than any other country; and more dependent upon foreign trade.

Both facts mean that we must as soon as possible get back to a money stable in value so that the foreigner will know just how many pounds he will receive in return for his own money, or how much the pound will buy.

If we are to sell ships that take several years to build, and carry on that kind of business, we must know, and our customer must know, what real values we shall pay or receive in a few years' time. Otherwise the shipbuilder may find—paper money having fallen in value by too great a production of it—that the hundred thousand pounds he has contracted to receive for the ship won't even paint it.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Or, if prices have again fallen by reason of there being too little money, the producer who buys the ship may be bankrupt.

If the pound has no stable value, then we shall make bargains in dollars, or gold, or it may even be in silver or commodities. But it is evident that a country like this cannot carry on the kind of business by which it has lived in the past without a money that both itself and its customers can trust.

How to create such a standard if gold is no longer to be used will be a difficult, but not impossible, problem. It means closer international co-operation, perhaps the establishment of an inter-national banking authority.

And whatever that standard may be, it is quit eevident it won't work unless we agree to avoid the kind of thing which broke the gold standard, that is to say, the kind of accumulation in which the American and French policy resulted.

We must agree to have some sort of order in our tariff-making so that it won't make the money system unworkable. The effect of the tariff on the money system is an aspect of tariffs usually entirely disregarded, but it happens to be perhaps the most important of all.

We face great dangers but also great opportunities; the opportunity of creating a more rational maney than we have had in the past, and of curing a defect in our methods that has been a fruitful cause of poverty and misery.—"John Bull".

CONTRACTS BASED ON STERLING.

Foreigners Who Refuse Delivery

The difficulties which are now being encountered by Manchester traders who have goods on order from foreign suppliers on sterling contracts were discussed at a special meeting of the executive committees of those Sections of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce interested in import trading.

A resolution was adopted recommending the members to insist upon the terms of the contracts being carried out. Mr. R. Bond vice president of the Chamber, presided. After the meeting, which was a private one, the following official statement was issued:—

"The Chamber had previously received representation from members interested in the importation of numerous commodities including the following:—Farinaceous products, dress and furnishing fabrics, cotton, woollen, and artificial silk ,gloves, iron and steel, woollen yarns, artificial silk yarns, hatters' sundries, and packing paper. Contract conditions vary in regard to each commodity, and the foreign suppliers had not taken up exactly the same attitude in every case. A number of them, however, had intimated to their Manchester customers that they did not propose to make deliveries under the contracts unless the buyers agreed to pay them whatever sum they would have received in their own currency had sterling not depreciated.

"It was reported that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce had secured from the Board of Trade an assurance that the suspension of the gold standard by the Act of Parliament of September 21 did not in any way eancel contracts made previously in sterling.

"After discussing a resolution was unanimously adopted maintaining that sterling contracts must be observed, and copies of this resolution are to be made available to all the members of the Chamber so that they may be united in their attitude on this important question. The resolution, which was proposed by the president, Mr. T. D. Barlow, reads as follows:—

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce learns with regret that certain foreign suppliers who have sold goods under contracts for payment in pounds sterling have refused to deliver unless the Manchester buyers are prepared to meet the difference in exchange arising from the depreciation of the pound.

The Chamber draws attention to the fact that its members have in many cases resold the goods also in sterling and will be obliged to observe their contracts, whilst other British houses who have contracted to pay for goods in foreign currency must also fulfill their contracts in spite of the losses involved.

The Chamber therefore recommends its members to insist upon their foreign suppliers fulfilling their contracts, and in case they should fail to do so recommends members to report the circumstances to the Chamber.

"It is expected that the Chamber will hold further meetings from time to time to keep members in touch with the rapidly changing situation. Firms encountering any difficulties arising out of the depreciation of the pound are invited to consult the Chamber."

BELGIUM AND STERLING.

CONTRACTS.

The Belgian Commercial Counsellor authorises us to state that the information according to which the Belgian Government had notified their trade organisations that existing contracts were inviolable and should not be altered as a result of currency depreciation, must be the result of a misunderstanding. He wishes to point out that the Belgian Government and the Belgian Embassy are obviously precluded from giving instructions to private cocerns in a matter for which the courts alone would eventually be competent.

It is naturally to be hoped, it is added, that in as many cases as possible, a solution may be found which will take into full consideration not only the responsibilities arising from existing contracts, but also the desirability of maintaining excellent commercial relations between the two countries.

INFLATION PERIL

Cheap Pound Influence On Trade Balance.

Professor C. W. Daniels, Professor of Commerce at the University of Manchester, in an address on "The present economic situation" at a meeting of the Lancashire section of the Textile Institute said, as the gold standard was an automatic safeguard against inflation, the danger to which this country was now exposed was inflation. In view of Continental experience in recent years, it was unnecessary to dwell on the character of this danger and the only hope was that those recent examples would prove sufficient to enable us to ward off the danger. Of all economic poisons there was none so deceptive and destructive, but it was a poison we were not obliged to take.

Having suspended the gold standard our currency had now to find its level in terms of other currencies at the value placed upon it by those who held or had a claim upon such currencies. Seeing that our imports had become dearer in terms of our own currency and our exports cheaper in terms of foreign currencies, so long as this position held there would be an impulse towards a restriction of imports and an impulse to an extension of our exports. The relative extent to which these two impulses would operate had yet to be seen. In considering the operation of the two impulses much would, depend upon the elasticity of the foreigners' demand for our exports in relation to the elasticity of our demands for our imports, and in this connection it was not too encouraging to find that in 1930 no less than 70 per cent. of our total imports were foodstuffs and raw materials. About five-eigths of our foodstuffs and about four-fifths of the raw materials of our industries come from abroad while 76 per cent. of our total exports in 1930 were manufactured goods. It therefore appeared that the elasticity of our demand for imports would probably be rather small. Yet we would have to have them. We could not do without foodstuffs and raw materials even at higher prices in terms of our money.

TRADE BALANCE.

It was evident that when available stcoks were exhausted, and if the present position continued, considerable rise in the prices of imported foodstuffs and raw materials was inevitable. How far our exports would have an advantage through the lowering of their prices in terms of foregin currencies would depend upon the extent to which the costs of production, in terms of our currency, were not raised above the present level. It would be foolish to ignore the possibility that if the pressure of exports was felt to be too strong in foreign countries the tariff barrier might be used against us. It must not be imagined that a country regarded as the centre of the world's monetary system and trade a country whose currency was to a large extent the inter-national currency, could make the departure now effected and everything else remain the same. It was much more likely that the suspension of the gold standard in this country, with its reactions upon the already sickly state of confidence in the world, would prolong rather than shorten the world dpression of trade.

Reviewing the causes of the world trade depression, Professor Daniels stated that normally, on balance, our world credits largely exceeded our world debits, leaving a large surplus which was the source of the country's strength. The significant fact was that in post-war years this credit surplus in terms of money, notwithstanding the higher level of prices, had never reached pre-war dimensions. The result was that our position had been weaker at a time when the stresses and strains had been greater. The centre of our weakness was obviously the failure of our exports of merchandise to maintain their relative position with our imports. This failure had reacted on our shipping income and on our income from investments. The deficiency had meant that funds that would have been available for investment have had to be used to pay for imports.

Turning to internal conditions with regard to industry and trade Professor Daniels said it would appear that if this country was to continue to maintain even its post-war position in world trade costs would somehow have to be reduced to bring them into relation with world costs. If costs could not be reduced to give appropriate prices, and if the world had permanently ceased to buy from us the products which our industrial structure had been adapted to produce, the only alternative was to recognise the fact and seek to adapt our industrial structure to other branches of activity which would find employment for our capital and labour, resigning ourselves to the standard of living which these branches of activity would yield.

It was the immediate situation and its difficulties with which the country was now pre-eminently concerned, but there would still remain much of the world problem of which the present crisis was a manifestation. With this problem no nation alone could cope; it was an international problem demanding international treatment.

VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS

The Vacation Course in Education for Secondary Teachers organised by Mr. B. D. Karve, under the auspices of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey College for women of Poona will begin at 9 a.m. on Monday, 26th October, when Principal H. V. Hampton, M.A., of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, will deliver the inaugural address.

About 50 men and women teachers from different districts of the Deccan, Gujrat and Kathiawad are expected to attend this course. As residential arrangements for all teachers are made at the College the programme is going to be very heavy. There will be about five lectures and two demonstration lessons every day. Among the regular lectures are the following.

Psychology and Theory of Education—Prof. V. M. Joshi, M.A., Hingne.

Modern Developments and Experimental Education—Mr. B. D. Karve, B.A., B.T., M.Ed., Hingne.

History of Education—Prin. N. M. Patwardhan, M.A., L.T., Hingne.

Teaching of English—Mr. S. S. Cameron, Poona.

Phonetics and Pronunciation—Mr. B. V. Dalal, M.A., T.D., Ahmedabad.

Teaching of Sanskrit—Mr. K. P. Kulkarni, M.A., B.T., Poona.

Teaching of Marathi—Mr. P. W. Bapat, M.A., B.T., Poona.

Teaching of History—Mr. B. V. Kale, B.A., B.T., Aundh.

Teaching of Geography—Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A., B.T., Hingne.

Teaching of Mathematics—Prof. M. S. Godbole, M.A., B.T., Poona.

Teaching of Science—Prin. N. M. Athavale, M.A., Poona.

Some of these lecturers will give demonstration lessons but Mr. K. N. Watave, M.A., S.T.C., Poona; Mr. P. R. Javeri, B.A., B.T., T.D., Barsi; Mr. R. D. Desai, B.A., Poona; Mr. G. K. Sane, M.A., B.T., Poona; Mr. R. K. Tumane and Mr. B. G. Nene, B.A., B.T., of Poona are specially coming to give lessons. There will also be some general lectures by Prin. S. R. Tawade, M.A., T.Ed., Poona, Mr. Javeri of Barsi, Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., Poona, Mr. V. D. Ghate, B.A., B.T., T.D., Ahmednagar, Mr. R. S. Parkhi of Poona, Mr. K. S. Vakil, M.Ed., Dharwar, etc. Mr V. S. Toro, B.A., Bombay, will give some cinema and magic lantern shows and Mr. Harbhai Trivedi is specially coming from Bhavnagar to tell about his Dalton School and to discuss the problem of Sex Education.

Besides this a full entertainment programme is also arranged. There will be a small exhibition of teaching aids and a library of select books for the use of teachers. All teachers who can take advantage of such a course are sure to be benefited by it.

The lectures delivered last year in a similar course are now published in a book in Marathi and the lectures to be given this year, most of them being in Marathi will also be published, as this year many of the teachers who attended last year will be attending again and lectures of an advanced nature will be delivered.

MASTER MINDS
Author of "The 'W' Plan" Urges Readers to Take Up Pelmanism.

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The Author of
"THE 'W' PLAN."

"PELMANISM is a science founded upon the certainties of Psychological research and knowledge.

"The 'Little Grey Books' lift the mind from its trench of convention and, as it were in some swift-flying aeroplane, show to it the whole panorama of world thought.

"It is such variety of life which produces interest, prevents boredom and a feeling of hopeless purposelessness, and since the creative instinct is in all of us, so also Pelmanism produces Happiness.

"By means of this system master minds are made.

"I urge every man and woman to make of Pelmanism the foundation-stone of success."

So writes "Graham Seton" (Lieut-Col. G. S. Hutchison, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.G.S.), the author of "The 'W' Plan" which has been described as "the greatest spy story of the war."

He is a Pelmanist himself and is anxious that the benefits given by the Pelman Course should be appreciated by others.

A Civil Servant writes: "I began the course in a state of mental distress caused by fears and a foreboding of evil. I have succeeded in regaining confidence and driving these (fears) away. I have thus acquired a calmness of outlook that reflects itself in my conversation, and in my appearance." (J. 33099).

A Business Man writes: "I have no fears now; they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago." (G. 313229).

A Salesman writes: I am now able to concentrate with more effect on my work and therefore take a greater interest in it. It also comes easier to face the customers, no matter who or what they are like." (G 33112).

An Engineer writes that Pelmanism has given him "greater self-confidence a more cheerful outlook, a keener interest and alertness physical and mental. Concentration is easy even on uninteresting subjects. I am never at a loose end." (R. 35,518.)

An Army Officer writes: "I have developed a definite aim in life. Vague fears, useless worries and bad habits are becoming things of the past. By developed senses I have become more alert and have improved memory, concentration, will power and self-confidence." (R. 36,120).

Pelmanism banishes Depression, Boredom, Indecision, Forgetfulness, Shyness, Timidity, the "Inferiority Complex" and Weakness of Will and develops in their place such valuable qualities as:

Concentration	Organising Power
Optimism	Presence of Mind
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Resourcefulness	Business Acumen

and a Reliable Memory.

It is quite simple to follow, is exceedingly interesting and takes up only a short time daily.

Readers who wish to make the fullest use of their powers should send at once for a free copy of "The Efficient Mind" which will tell them all about the Pelman Course and show them how they can enrol on specially convenient terms.

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Syndicate Of Businessmen To Run Broadcast Service

DETAILED SCHEME PRESENTED TO GOVT.

Organisers Expect To Get Surplus Revenue Over Expenditure

OVER 11,000 LICENSEHOLDERS

Radio enthusiasts in Bombay and the country will be glad to know that the Broadcasting Stations at Bombay and Calcutta will be kept going and the Government of India have thought fit to revise their earlier decision.

The radio dealers in Bombay were the first to take the lead in the matter and immediately set about getting a deputation to wait upon Sir J. Bhore at Simla.

Mr. Abdoolbhoy Fazulbhoy of the Bombay Radio House and Mr. M. Moroba of the United Engineering Corporation who went to Simla to see the officials have submitted a detailed scheme for running the Broadcasting Services through a syndicate.

The Syndicate will consist of members of the radio trade and certain influential persons from the other important business such as cotton, bullion, etc. The Syndicate will have the active cooperation of the members from the public in connection with the musical items of the programmes and of the press in connection with the news items of the programmes.

CAPITAL OF RS. I LAKH.

The Syndicate will have sufficient working capital which however, is estimated not to exceed Rs 1 lakh. This estimate has been based on very conservative figures which are given hereinafter.

A brief outline of the proposals submitted to Government for consideration will be as follows:—

(a) Government to grant a license to the Syndicate for broadcasting in India on the usual terms for a period of one year certain with an option to the Syndicate to renew for a period of one year or more years.

(b) Government to hand over complete management of the two stations with their equipments, accessories and fittings to the Syndicate. The Syndicate to undertake to maintain a public broadcast service.

(c) For the maintainance and other working expenses of the broadcast service Government to hand over to the Syndicate 80 per cent of the receipts from the Customs duty levied on the goods imported for the wireless trade and of the license fees. If there is a deficit Syndicate to make good the amount.

(d) As an alternative to subclause (c) if Government consider it difficult to allocate customs duty on wireless goods proper, it is suggested that in addition to the usual duty on wireless valves a surcharge of Rs. 3 be levied per valve irrespective of its cost. The duty to be levied on all valves whether imported for wireless sets or for gramophone amplifiers or for any other similar purpose Such surcharge to be handed to the Syndicate together with 80 per cent of the license fees while Government to retain the full customs duties. If this is approved. Government would be benefitted to the full extent of the revenue from the customs duty which has been estimated to aggregate Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(e) Government to assist the Syndicate in suppressing piracy in connection with the license fees.

EXPENSES FOR MAINTAINING SERVICE.

From the figures published by the Retrenchment Sub-Committee, the expenses of maintaing the broadcast service are estimated at Rs. 2.90 lakhs against which the revenue is estimated at Rs. 1.35 lakhs. As regards the expenditure the promotors of the Syndicate believe that by proper reorganisation and judicious retrenchment the expenses can be easily reduced by at least 25 per cent. The Syndicate therefore bases its calculations upon an estimated expenditure Rs. 2.25 lakhs per annum.

11000 LICENSE HOLDERS.

As regards the revenue the promoters believe that the estimates formed by the Government are not quite accurate. It is stated that there are 11,000 license holders at present. The income therefore, from the license fees alone would amount to Rs. 1.10 lakhs per annum. The number of License holders is besides increasing.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOM DUTIES.

From the enquiries which have been made it has been ascertained that the income from Customs duty for the nine months ending September 1931 derived from goods classed as "wireless goods" has been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50,000 as regards the import by the Bombay merchants alone. If figures are taken from month to month it will be found that the imports have been increasing every month. It will not be too much to expect that the total customs duty for the 9 months would easily amount to Rs. 1 lakh for Bombay. Taking the same basis for Calcutta, the total income would be Rs. 2 lakhs for 9 months or nearly Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs per annum. This is a very conservative basis because there are quite a number of importers in the other principal cities like Karachi. Lahore, Delhi, and Madras. Also the income from advertisements is not taken into account. The estimated total income from the license fees and advertisements thus would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3.75 lakhs 80 per cent of which would be 3 lakhs resulting in a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 0.75 lakhs. Even if the alternative proposals of a surcharge is accepted by Government the figures would remain the same as it is expected that the average total importations of valves would about 70,000 per annum.

If the scheme in item C is approved, the Syndicate would give to Government, viz., 25 per cent of the surplus income over expenditure for the use of the stations and the equipments and thus Government would derive a decent return over its capital investment. It is believed that Government have purchased the two stations at the price of Rs. 3 lakhs and the additions to the same may have amounted to say Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Government have used the same for nearly two years and if depreciation is written off at 25 per cent for two years, the book value of the same would be about Rs. 2.625 lakhs.

LEASE OUT THE STATIONS.

If Government do not desire to share in the aforesaid surplus Government may lease out the two stations at a reasonable rent, say Rupees One Thousand per month for the two stations which would bring in a fixed income of Rs. 12 thousand per annum to Government.

The net income to Government without incurring any additional expenditure and undertaking any risk under the above scheme can be summarised as follows:—

(a) A nett revenue from Customs duty of Rs. 0.50 lakhs (or Rs. 2.50 lakhs if the alternative proposal of a surcharge is approved.

(b) An income from the license fees of Rs. 0.22 lakh.

(c) An income for the use of the two stations of Rs. 0.12 lakh and upwards.

(d) Revenue from the income tax paid by the merchants and their employees. As wireless is a specialised business, every wireless dealer has several employees at a salary exceeding Rs. 200 per mensum. The minimum income from this source would amount to at least Rs. 0.75 lakh.

On the other hand if the service is closed, Government would probably lose all the above revenue and in addition there would probably be a substantial loss on the capital) investments if the stations and the equipments are disposed of under the present conditions. Further there would be an increase in unemployment.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN WIRELESS.

The public have invested in the last five years at least Rs. 5,00,000 in wireless apparatus and would suffer a very severe loss.

The continuance of the broadcast service according to the dealers would prove to be extremely beneficial to the country, the shutting up of the same would result in loss of substantial revenue to Government and great hardships to the people and increase of unemployment.

Col. Maddock Pays A Visit To Gandhiji

DOCTOR WHO PERFORMED OPERATION IN POONA

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 20.

As Gandhiji was spinning this morning I drew his attention to the fact that in India during the last week a large amount of Khaddar was sold, he said. "You gave me the best news in the morning". When I said that I would tell the "Chronicle" readers that 'You are glad at it' he said "It does my heart good to find that nearly two lakhs worth of Khaddar was taken up by the people but my greed knows no bounds, I shall not, therefore, be satisfied until I receive a cable that the full quantity mentioned by Sardar Vallabhbhai has been taken up within the stipulated time."

This morning Col. Maddock, who operated Gandhiji in 1924 in Poona, paid him a visit at Knightsbridge. It was a visit of a doctor to his old patient as the Colonel put it when he entered the premises. The doctor and the patient had a good chat for a short time during which they traversed back to Poona and recalled to their minds the good old things of their first acquaintance under the hospital roof of Poona. Gandhiji smilingly told the Colonel that but for his successful operation he would not have seen him in London. The Colonel accepted the compliment with a flicker of laughter as Gandhiji reminded him of the incident when electricity failed at the time of operation which had to be done in candle light.

FEDERAL REVENUE AND EXPERT COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1).

and narcotics, to be similarly agreed upon.

DIRECT TAXES.

It was pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi's scheme was subject to rights of the States under the treaties and agreements which provided that no maritime State should levy customs duties below those of British India and subject to the condition that pending disputes between individual States and the Government of India should be immediately settled.

The proposals otherwise embraced the principles enunciated in the Sub-Committee's report degarding for example liberty of States and the provinces to impose direct taxes.

After a debate on the technical points there was considerable discussion regarding the immediate appointment of the expert committee. Difference of opinion was manifested between Sir T. B. Sapru and the British Indian delegates on one hand and Sir A. Hydari and the States delegates on the other.

Sir A. Hydari contended that the Expert Committee should be appointed mainly to consider the sources of revenue and the incidence of taxation and whether the States and the Provinces should have benefit of income tax instead of the Central Government as at present.

Sir T. B. Sapru strongly urged that the Expert Committee should report to the Federal Legislature and not to the British Government so that whatever the recommendations were made, no decision should be imposed by the British Government or by Governor General.—Reuter's R. T. Service.

FEDERAL FINANCE AND EXPERT COMMITTEE

Lord Peel's Assurance

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Assurance having been given by Viscount Peel at this morning's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee that there was no intention of empowering the Expert Committee to modify Federal Finance Sub-Committee's findings on the general principles and that on the contrary the work of experts would be confined to findings of fact, the Federal Structure Sub-Committee agreed on the motion of Lord Peel, supported by Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Akbar Hydari to adjourn the discussion on finance until to-morrow, Lord Peel expressing confidence that meanwhile a formula acceptable to all would be found.

Lord Sankey had previously expressed an opinion that there appeared to be general agreement with underlying principles of the Sub-Committee's report but the members expressed anxiety to know the experts' terms of reference, particularly whether they would be authorised to alter the Sub-Committee's general principles. After Lord Peel's assurance the debate on this matter was adjourned and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee proceeded to discussion on the Federal Court.—Reuter.

FEDERAL COURT

Sir M. Shafi's Appeal To Princes

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Sir Mahomed Shafi openinhg discussion on the Federal Court at this morning's meeting of the Federal Sub-Committee dealt largely with the legal questions. He emphasised that there had been a change in public opinion, since he was Law Member, for sentiment—now practically unanimous—in favour of early establishment of the Supreme Court.

He pointed out that such a Court was an integral part of the Federal Constitution and referring to the Princes' present hesitancy he expressed his belief that with the working of the Federal Constitution the Princes would find greater confidence in it. They would realise that their prerogative of mercy was in no way affected and it was in the best interests of the whole country that the Court should have jurisdiction, original and appellate, with regard not only to the constitutional matters but civil and criminal matters also.—Reuter's R. T. C. Service.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME OF OXFORD VISIT

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Gandhiji is going to Eton and Oxford for the week-end. At Oxford he will be the guest of Dr. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, and will meet Sir Michael Sadler and address the Indian Majliss, apart from meeting groups of Seniors and under-graduates of Oxford. He will take Saturday as a day of quiet rest in order to think out problems which may arise during the week.

Glancy For Kashmir Inquiry

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

In connection with the request of the Maharaja of Kashmir for the loan of the services of a British officer to preside over a Commission he is appointing, it is understood that the Hon. Mr. B. J. Glancy is likely to be selected by the Government of India for that purpose.—A. P.

State Communique On Personnel Of Commission

EARLIER.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 20.

A communique states that the Muslim demands have been presented and in his reply His Highness has announced the appointment of a Commission to deal with such matters as involve the interests not only of his Muslim subjects but also of non-Muslims, such as the association of the people with the Government.

The Commission will consist of officials and non-officials representing all the communities concerned presided over by an officer belonging to none of those communities.

With a view to secure such an officer His Highness has asked the Government of India for the temporary loan of the services of a British Officer.—A. P.

PURSE TO C. P. CONGRESS LEADERS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, bar-at-law, President of the Provincial Congress Committee and the first President of the C. P. Marathi War Council was presented this morning with a purse of over Rs. 10,000, in the presence of a large assemblage, as a token of appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Province and as a mark of respect to his self-sacrifice honesty of purpose unflinching courage and neverfailing loyalty to Congress.

Mr. Abhyankar has accepted the purse as a representative of the Congress and has announced that the purse will be utilised for Congress work only.—A. P.

HINDUS CLASH WITH ADI-DRAVIDAS

Madras Procession Sequel

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

A clash is reported to have occurred on Sunday night the night of Thousand Lights between some Adidravidas and Hindus. The former were taking a procession carrying a photo of the King Emperor along a street inhabited mostly by Hindus.

It is alleged that the procession was stoned and that the photograph was damaged, six Adidravidas sustaining injuries. A little later both sides are alleged to have indulged in pelting each other with stones. One Hindu shop was looted. A cart carrying sodawater bottles was seized and the bottles were used as missiles and the cart was set on fire in a spirit of mere wantonness.

The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. There was recrudescence of trouble overnight but as police were patrolling the area further trouble was averted.—A. P.

CHAMBAR COMMUNITY FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Another Bombay Cable To London

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Messrs. P. Balloo, Narayanrao, Patil, Powar, Samrani and Ahirekar have sent the following cable on behalf of the "Bombay Presidency Chambar Central Board" to the Prime Minister, Lord Sankey, Mr. Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru anl Dr. Ambedkar:

"Chambar community of depressed classes which is numerically second in Bombay Presidency prefer joint electorates with reservation or such other system as will ensure its full representation on a population basis.—A.P.

MR ANEY ON COMING STRUGGLE

Britain Will Use All Her Brute Force, Say He

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 20.

Mr. M. S. Aney, a member of the Congress Working Committee delivered a lecture here yesterday in Jogsquare under the auspices of District Congress Committee. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee presided.

Mr. Aney in the coduse of his speech exhorted the people to stiffen the boycott of foreign cloth as best as possible, to enroll large number of Congress members and await further developments of the Round Table Conference. He further said the coming struggle would be the fiercest. Britishers would use all brute force at their command. Hence in proportion of Mahatma Gandhi's demand of one million people to spill their blood for India's freedom, Berar would have to share not less than 36,000 men. "We must be prepared for the ordeal."

Mr. Babushaham Korku, leader of Melghat, was publicly honoured at the same meeting for his excellent services in the forest Satyagraha and for the awakening he brought about in the aboriginals of Satpura mountains.

MR. CLOW TO REJOINE INDUSTRIES DEPT

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., is shortly rejoining the Industries Department as Special Officer on duty and will be appointed Joint Secretary when Mr. T. Ryan takes over duties of Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. Clow will be particularly engaged in framing legislative scheme to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour whose suggestions have already been before the Local Governments for some time for examination. It may be possible to bring forward a few bills during the normal Winter session in Delhi this cold weather as the result of this examination. Full measure of legislative proposals will, of course take longer to mature.—A. P.

MYSORE MAHARAJA AND ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Contribution From Privy Purse

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

The Chief Secretary, Mysore, writes:—

With his subjects and who has been watching with deep concern difficulties created by present financial situation, feels that he should personally associate himself with measures adopted to. "I am commanded by His Highness to state that he has decided to contribute Rs. 2 lakhs from his privy purse to meet emergency that has arisen. His Highness hopes that determined efforts of his Government supported by cooperation of every section of his subjects, will soon prove successful and that there will be early recovery in general economic conditions.—A. P.

LANDSLIDE IN JEYPORE

30 Persons Dead

VIZAGAPATAM, Oct. 20.

Information has been received that thirty persons met with instantaneous death by the falling of rock as a result of heavy rains on the ghat road leading from Ittikivalasa to Jeypore. All communications between the Agency area and Vizagapatam have been completely cut off owing to the heavy rains which have been responsible for numerous landslides.—A. P.

"We Have Full Faith In Mahatma"

MASS MEETING OF "UNTOUCHABLES" OF BOMBAY

DR. AMBEDKAR DISOWNED

Hundreds of members of the "depressed" classes of Bombay and the suburbs were present at a meeting held at Lower Parel on Tuesday morning under the presidentship of Mr. Sakharam Buwa. The meeting passed a resolution expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's claim to represent all the "depressed" classes.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar disapproved of separate electorates and demanded joint electorates and adult suffrage and approved of Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion in favour of co-operation.

The resolution, was carried unanimously and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Mr. Sakharam Buwa Kajrolkar, a well-known dramatist and leader of the so-called Depressed classes said that they had met here to support Mahatmaji. "You know that Mahatma Gandhi is doing his best to remove the blot of Untouchability from Hinduism. He has great love for the Untouchables. Our friend Dr. Ambedkar who has been nominated by the Government to represent us has also some wonderful scheme and he has also put up his scheme before R. T. C. These schemes of Dr. Ambedkar are changing as the Doctor has also undergone a wonderful change in his outlook and has found strange bed-fellows in Maulana Shaukat Ali and other reactionaries.

AMBEDKAR'S OF PRE-R. T. C. DAYS.

At Nagpur Congress of the Depressed Classes he told them that he didn't want Separate Electorates. He wanted joint electorates but with some conditions. One of his chief condition was there should be Adult Suffrage and some reservation for a little time. Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress has agreed to Adult Suffrage but now the doctor wants Separate Electorates.

DOCTOR DISOWNED.

Continuing Mr. Sakharam Buwa said that the worthy Doctor who is chaperoned in London by "Big Brother" and the Aga Khan and other Muslim communalist leaders in the absence of any arguments for separate electorates takes delight in abusing Gandhiji and the Congress leaders. It was very regrettable that the Doctor does all this dirty mud-slinging in the name of the "Untouchables" of the country. "We hereby disown Dr. Ambedkar and repudiate his claim to represent the whole community. We affirm our faith in Mahatma and pray that his mission to London in the cause of the country and the Congress may be crowned with success.

Mr. Sakharam Buwa then called upon Mr. Deorukhkar to move the resolution.

Mr. Deorukhkar then put before the meeting a resolution which expressed full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's claim to represent the depressed classes, as he was only a nominee of the government.

The resolution further disapproved of separate electorates and demanded joint electorates and adult suffrage and approved of Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion of co-option. The resolution, however, stated that if reservation of seats were given then in that case each section among the depressed classes should be given adequate representation.

Mr. Deorukhkar said that the resolution by itself did not require any elaboration for the heart of the depressed classes was sound. But what he wanted to tell his comrades was that Dr. Ambedkar was definitely now playing into the hands of the British Imperialists and Indian reactionaries. As such he had no right to speak on behalf of the entire depressed classes. The very fact that as soon as the Doctor's effusions in London were known in India all over the country meetings have been held by the depressed classes repudiating him and reaffirming their faith in the Mahatma shows which way the wind was blowing. Dr. Ambedkar by his mud-slinging at Gandhiji and his cheap gibes at the Congressmen might delight—the British Imperialists and his new found friends in the "Big Brother" and the Aga Khan but shall carry no weight either with his own compatriots here or with real honest politicians in England.

Dr. Ambedkar's insistence on Separate electorates for the depressed classes was mischievous and anti-national. Whatever might be the past mistakes and sins of commission and omission by their high class Hindu brethren times were fast changing. The Congress and Mahatma had times out of number expressed their determination to wipe out this blot of untouchability and it was no use merely perpetuating the class hatred by demanding separate electorates, which were a hindrance in the progress towards full blooded nationalism.

Dr. Ambedkar should not try to monopolise the leadership of the entire depressed classes. Better and more tried leaders of their community had always shown a compromising spirit. Leaders like Mr. P. Balco and other influential men from their own classes had explained to them before this that the depressed classes had nothing to fear from joint electorates. Mahatma Gandhi before his departure had consultations with Mr. P. Baloo and other members of the depressed classes and it was foolish to imagine that Mahatma does not know where the interests of the classes lie.

The part played by the depressed classes in the city of Bombay and outside in the last Civil Disobedience movement was a proof positive of the backing of this class to the Congress cause. A number of the depressed classes members went to jail and bore lathi charges under the Congress flag. It was this common bond of suffering and sacrifice in the cause of motherland that was gone to wipe out the old feuds and past sins.

As one representing the younger section of the depressed classes Mr. Deorukhkar made a declaration that in case the Congress was forced to start the Civil Disobedience movement the depressed classes would not lag behind in giving their quota of men to the country.

The resolution was unanimously carried amidst shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Inquilab Zindabad." Messrs. Shankarrao Chandodkar, (city father, Kurla) Deolekar, Pendarkar, Shingarpurkar, Vithal Patankar Gopal Konvindkar and Mr. Krishna Sadashiv Deo addressed the gathering.

Another resolution was passed at the meeting giving support to the Guryaur (Kerala) Temple entry Satyagraha.

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MAHATMA SPEAKES ON UNSEEN POWER THAT DEFIES PROOF

Sermon On God For Broadcast Record

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

When the Columbia Gramophone Company requested Mahatma Gandhi to make a record for them, he pleaded inability to speak on politics, and added that, at the age of sixty, he could make only his first and last record which should, if wanted, make his voice heard for all time.

Confessing his anxiety to speak on spiritual matters, which are of deep and everlasting interest as against purely political matters which are only of transient interest, Mahatma Gandhi went on.

"There is an indefinable mysterious Power that pervades everything. I feel it, though I do not see it.

"It is this unseen Power which makes itself felt and that defies all proof because it is so unlike all that I perceive through my senses. It transcends the senses because it is possible to reason out the existence of God only to a limited extent.

A MYSORE STORY.

"Even in ordinary affairs we know that people do not know who rules or why or how He rules, but that they know that there is a Power that certainly rules.

"In my tour, some years ago, of Mysore, I met many poor villagers and I found, upon inquiry, that they did not know who ruled Mysore. They simply said some God ruled it. If the knowledge of these people was so limited about their ruler, I, who am an infinitely lesser being in respect to God than they to their ruler, need not be surprised if I do not realise the presence of God, the King of Kings. Nevertheless, I do feel, as the poor villagers felt about Mysore, that there is orderliness in the universe, there is an unalterable law governing everything and every being that exists or lives.

MATTER IS LIFE.

"It is not a blind law, for no blind law can govern the conduct of living beings and, thanks to the marvellous researches of Sir J. C. Bose, it can now be proved that even matter is life. That law, then, which governs all life is God.

"The law and the Law-giver are one. I may not deny the law or the Law-giver, because I know so little about it or Him. Just as my denial or ignorance of the existence of an earthly power will avail me nothing, even so my denial of God and His law will not liberate me from its operation, whereas an humble and mute acceptance of a Divine Authority makes life's journey easier even as the acceptance of earthly rule makes life under it easier. I do perceive that whilst everything around me is ever-changing and ever-dying, there is, under-lying all that change, a living Power that is changeless, that holds all together, that creates, dissolves and recreates. That informing Power or Spirit is God. And since nothing else that I see merely through the senses can or will persist He alone is.

BENEVOLENT OR MALEVOLENT?

"And is this Power benevolent or malevolent? I see it as purely benevolent, for I can see that, in the midst of death, life persists; in the midst of untruth, truth persists; in the midst of darkness, light persists. Hence I gather that God is life, truth and light. He is love, He is the Supreme Good.

"But He is no good who merely satisfies the intellect if He ever does. God, to be God, must rule the heart and transform it. He must express Himself in every smallest act of His votary. This can be done only through a definite realisation more real than the five senses can ever produce. Sense perceptions can be and often are false and deceptive, however real they may appear to us. Where there is realisation outside the senses, it is infallible. It is proved not by extraneous evidence but in the transformed conduct and character of those who have felt the real presence of God within.

PROPHETS.

"Such testimony is to be found in the experiences of an unbroken line of prophets and sages in all countries and climes. To reject this evidence is to deny oneself. This realisation is preceded by immovable faith. He who would in his own person test the fact of God's presence can do so by living faith and since faith itself cannot be proved by extraneous evidence the safest course is to believe in the moral government of the world and therefore, in the supremacy of the moral law—the law of truth and love.

Exercise of faith will be the safest, where there is a clear determination summarily to reject all that is contrary to truth and love.

PROBLEM OF EVIL.

"I confess that I have no argument to convince through reason. Faith transcends reason. All I can advise is not to attempt the impossible.

"I cannot account for, the existence of evil by any rational method. To want to do so is to be co-equal with God. I am, therefore, humble enough to recognise evil as such and I call God long-suffering and patient precisely because He permits evil in the world. I know that he has no evil in himself and yet if there be evil He is the author of it and yet untouched by it.

"I know, too, that I shall never know God if I do not wrestle with and against evil even at the cost of life itself. I am fortified in this belief by my own humble and limited experience. The purer I try to become, the nearer to God I feel myself to be. How much more should I be near to Him when my faith is not a mere apology as it is to-day, but has become, as immovable as the Himalayas and as white as the snows on their peaks?"

PROFITS.

When the record was ready Mahatma Gandhi could not recognise his own voice but he looked much affected by it. The company congratulated him for his first class slow, deliberate voice for the broad-cast record.

It is understood a large percentage of the profit on the record will be given to the All-India Spinners' Association as a recognition of Mahatma Gandhi's personal favour to Mr. Raman, the chief promoter of the idea.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made three records for the company from her selected patriotic writings and has promised to speak on "The Vision of Future India" next week.

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INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, issues the following statement.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas trade have been received from te Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of September 1931.—

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	98
Total exports of private merchandise	120
Net movement of treasure import	3
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India	194
Balance of remittances of funds in favour of India	88

"Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into accoun tin the balance of trade.—A. P.

50 FEET FALL TO DEATH

Crane Snaps On Sixth Floor Of Building

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 20.

When a crane snapped on the sixth floor of a skeleton building being erected for the London University on the Tottenham Court Road, West End, three men fell 50 feet to death and two others were seriously injured. The crane was being used to lift a load of girders when it suddenly broke in two. Five men who were manupulating the crane fell with it through steel framework to the ground floor where heavy girders crashed on them.

EXHIBITION OF NEWSPAPERS

London Press Club's Venture.

For the first time in the history of British journalism, Fleet Street has seen a panorama of the newspapers which have been streaming from the noisy presses since the commencement of the seventeenth century. The London Press club has to-day probably the finest library of any newspaper club in the world, and outside a few of the great museums, it can claim, appropriately, the best collection of historic newspapers. These were arranged on exhibition recently by Andrew Stewart, the club's honorary librarian, and attracted numbers of distinguished people to the reporters' traditional retreat, tucked away in a surprisingly peaceful backwater off Fleet Street's roaring stream.

Mr. Stewart, who has been responsible for the great growth of the Press Club Library in the last 10 years, has amassed a fine collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century sheets, and to these have been added the valuable specimens of the Henry Sell collection, presented to the Press Club recently by Alfred Sell. The Sell exhibits include o copy of the first English newspaper. "A Continuation of Our Weekly News," a spasmodic production, which, judging by No. 11 (published in 1625, three years after the first issue), was edited by pioneer journalists with a prophetic foresight of the "pull" in headlines. Its front page summarizes in this fashion all manner of disturbing news, "from Rome, Venice Naples, Milan, Savoy, Germany, France, Denmark, the Low Countries and divers other places of Christendome."

ANCESTORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

From this beginning, as we pass along the collection, we see the press of Britain expanding, drawing into itself the great writers of each succeeding generation, and developing into the recognizable ancestor of the newspaper of today. There was good "copy" in abundance, close to hand, at the time of the Civil War, and it is around this era that the leader writer and the special correspondent commence their vivid art. Up to this time the "Perfect Diurnalls" and so forth has been, in the main, reports of parliamentary proceedings.

The first regularly illustrated periodical appears in 1643—"Mercurius Civicus. London's Intelligencer"—and advertisements are introduced into newsbooks for the first time in 1647 in "Perfect Occurrences of Every Daie iournall in Parliament."

The first daily newspaper, the Daily Courant, was launched on its career March 11, 1702 and the Press Club has a copy from the ler and the 'Spectator,' with writ- year 1705. Then follow the Tatings by Steele and Addison, and the first "serial"—Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe, in the Daily Post (1720). In 1706 appeared the first evening newspaper, the Evening Post. Early "features" are Dr. Johnson (glad to write "stories" for the London Chronicle in 1757 for a guinea a piece), the poet Cowper, contributing to the Connoisseur about the same time, and the celebrated letters of Cato, in the London Journal (1721) and of Junius, in the Public Advertiser (1791).

So is presented a "slow motion picture" as it were of almost the entire history of the British press. The Corantos of the reigns of Elizabeth (1558-1603), and James I (1603-1625), which were the forerunners of the newspapers, are not represented among the exhibits, but from the succeeding phase of development there is a continuous sequence of the most important items, which have a wide "human" appeal, and a specially piquant interest to these newspaper men and printers who to-day are carrying on the work of chronicling history while it is being made.

ALUMINIUM TRADE IN INDIA.

Menace Of Foreign Competition

(CONTRIBUTED).

If any more illustration were needed to prove how persistently and systematically efforts are made by the foreign industrialists to ruin the indigenous industries of India, it can be found in the subtle manner in which they have been throttling the aluminium trade of this country. It is about fifty years now that the manufacture of aluminium utensils began in India. Before that brass and copper held the field exclusively. The lightness and cheapness of the aluminium utensils brought for them an increasing popularity day by day. Indian trade hadn necessarily to be confined to the manufacture of utensils out of the metal imported from foreign countries as India's mineral resources have not yet shown an ore from which aluminium can be extracted on anything like a large scale. For all these years aluminium "circles" are imported into this land from countries like England, Germany, France, Switzerland and America. The exporting countries soon entered into a competition which is now proving disastrous to the interests of the Indian industry. It was extremely difficult for individual competitors to hold the markets for a long time. The easiest remedy that suggested itself to them was the formation of groups on the European "cartel" system. Thus in the beginning of the last year the "European cartel" was formed consisting of England, France, Germany and Switzerland to fight American competition. This opened up a new phase in the aluminium trade in this country—a phase that has developed itself into a formidable menace to what little industry India had built up during the last thrity years.

AMERICAN DOMINATION

America had been from the early days of the trade a hard competitor to fight for the European exporters. America saw through the motive of the "cartel," in fact she forestalled it, and prepared to meet it. It was distinctly understood all along that restricted to the supply of metal this foreign competition would be only, the manufacture of utensils remaining in the hands of indigenous manufacturers who had already built up their factories in Bombay, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and other places. Apprehending the dangers of the European competition, America lost no time in spreading her net all over the country. By offering liberal terms in the shape of what is known as a system of guaranteed profit, she successfully drew in her net several Indian factories. The British Aluminium Company, represented the European "Cartel" in India. Among very few indigenous firms that stood out against this competition and preserved their freedom was the "Anant Shivaji Desai Aluminium Factory" in Bombay. This firm has shown a successful record of business turn-over for over 30 years now. Another firm that held its own for a considerable time was "Lalubhai Amirchand" of Rangoon but in the end owing to a policy of neglect on the part of the "Cartel" and their representative in India this firm also was forced to join the American arrangement.

Perhaps due to their growing inability to meet the American competition in the supply of metal, the British Aluminium Company, hit upon another plan and that was by undertaking to manufacture utensils in contravention of understanding arrived at and followed for a considerable length of time. It is here that the menace to indigenous industry started. They opened up their own factory in Rangoon; they brought one factory in Bombay; they own a factory in Calcutta and they are erecting another in Rangoon. When the "Cartel" entered into the field of manufacture of utensils, the trade began to slip slowly yet unavoidably out of the hands of the Ind an manufacturers.

Even in these disadvantageous circumstances, "Anant Shivaji", and "Lalubhai Amirchand"—the only two indigenous firms—have kept their utensil business intact without joining any of the competitors. The European "Cartel" started with the claim that they were formed to assist the Indian dealer against American competition. The bubble soon burst when the British Aluminium Company, began to dabble in utensils which have been and must remain in charge of the indigenous industry. All this is being done by th British Aluminium Company, in the name of the "Cartel". Other members of the "cartel", namely, Switzerland, France and Germany are not in the least interested in utensils trade in India. Their interest in the supply of raw product is in no way incompatible with the interest of the Indian manufacturer. It is the new-found love of the British Aluminium Company, for utensils which is really a menace to the indigenous industry.

INDIAN TRADER PUSHED OUT.

Owing to the monopolistic policy pursued by the British Aluminium Company, the Indian manufacturer is pushed to the wall and through sheer disgust he is going out of the trade. The aluminium appeals to buyers because it is cheap. The policy to make it dear has slowly driven a majority of aluminium concerns to divert their attention to silver and nickel in preference to aluminium. There are at present 32 aluminium firms in India, most of them being in Bombay and Calcutta. The markets for Indian manufacture in aluminium are, besides India, Persia, Ceylon, Burma and Afghanistan. Subtle attempts are being made to invade these also. Unless public opinion in India asserts itself in the interests of the indigenous industry, the menace that threatens the aluminium industry to-day will not fail to take that industry completely out of the hands of Indian manufacturers. The opinion must mobilize and immediately run to the rescue of an industry which is on the brink of ruin.

The Indian manufacturer today has to stand between two fires. There is the cajoling American competition which is fast swallowing the Indian trade on the one hand and there is equally dangerous menace on the other hand of the monopolistic attitude of the European Cartel represented in India by the British Aluminium Company. The indigenous industry suffers equally from both ends. In the disastrous efforts on the Indian industry there is not a pin to choose between the American and European competition so far as the Indian manufacturer is concerned. To be self-sufficient, the Indian industry must stand on its own legs without in any way being compelled to depend on foreign assistance. Sooner this view point is realised the better it is for country's interests.

"COULD NOT BEAR COERCION AND WEPT"

Abused By Talati And Pushed By Police "To Get Away And Bring Money

BARDOLI INQUIRY REVELATIONS DAY BY DAY

(From Our Correspondent)
BARDOLI, Oct. 19.

Cross-examination of the remaining witnesses from Khoj was resumed to-day by the Government Pleader D. B. Thakor Ram Mehta.

Govan Dayaram of Bajipura confirmed the fact that he has lent Rs. 501 to Hira Kasantji and Hira Madhav of Timberva out of a sum of over Rs. 1,000 that was returned to him by a debtor only a few days before and proved this by producing his account book.

Natha Jivan the next witness had borrowed money on account of police coercion. Questioned by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai he explained that he was too busy transplanting rice and the talati was not at hand in the interval.

AFTER POLICE RAID.

Bai Diwali who on receiving the news of the police raid borrowed from her uncle and walked all the way from Babin to Timberwa in rain was again and again put questions by the Government pleader with a view to getting a statement from her that her husband had enough credit and that she could get the money without much trouble, she had already replied saying that there was plenty of urging and requesting before the money was procured.

"You approached your uncle straightway for money and not your brother though you were staying in his house?" was a question from Government pleader. The witness replied in the negative.

Gopal Bhawan when cross-examined said, it was wrong to say that he had told the Avalkarkun that he had Rs. 16 with him and he was just thinking where to find rupees. It was also false to suggest that he himself opened his own box, took out money from it and paid.

Government counsel tried in vain to exact from her the admission that there was no coercion.

"COULD NOT BEAR COERCION"

Chhotu Ramji cross-examined said that he had complained to the authorities against the talati who had abused him and when called by the Mamlatdar he stated to him that the talati had spoken to him in a loud voice and he did not want to stick to his complaint. He denied the suggestion that he had not come to the Sardar at all to complain of the harrassment of the raid day.

Further cross-examined he said that he could not bear the coercion and wept on which the Aval-Karkun asked him to pay afterwards and let him go.

ABUSED BY SUB-INSPECTOR.

Naran Vithal the first witness from Pardi, when cross-examined, narrated how a notice was served on the village prohibiting taking of cattle to the fields. He was taken to the Patel's where the Sub-Inspector of Police abused him and pushed him out saying, "Get away and bring money."

Witness went about the village, but could find only Rs. 30 which he borrowed on interest.

STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

Keshav Bhaga a boy of 15 from the same village next came in and bore witness to the fact that the Khatedar the first witness had approached him for a loan and that after a good deal of haggling he had given him Rs. 30 terms being that the money should be returned on selling rice crop and in the meantime interest at 8 annas should be charged. He also said that he was not allowed by the police to take his cattle for grazing though he told them that he had already paid up his assessment.

Cross-examined, he stated that the policemen asked him to get a permission from the officers, but as he was afraid he did not go to them.

FULL CONTROL OVER MILITARY & FINANCE

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's Demands

A meeting of the General Body of the "Sarvajanik Sabha" resolves as under:—

(1) That no constitution which denies India full control over the Military, Finance and Foreign Relations will be acceptable to the Indian People; (2) that no separate electorates should be granted to the Sikhs, Mahomedans or any other minority, as this principle rung corner to the fundamentals of nationhood; (3) that the subjects of the Indian States should be granted the same rights and privileges in their own States and the Federation, as will be accorded by the new Constitution to the citizens of British India; (4) that the fundamental rights as adumberated by the Indian National Congress should be embodied in the new constitution; (5) that the province of Berars should on no account, be transferred to H. E. H. Nizam's Dominions.

This resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, Lord Sankey, Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Round Table Conference.

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RESTORING KHILAFAT

Shaukat Ali's Move

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The "Daily Telegraphs" diplomatic correspondent after mentioning Mr. Shaukat Ali's attempt to call a pan-Islamic conference in Jerusalem for restoring the Khalifate to the ex-Khalifa of Turkey says that the idea has caused uneasiness amongst Moslem Powers and in this connection the Turkish Ambassador called at the British Foreign Office yesterday.—"Liberty Special Cable."

VICEROY LEAVES FOR DELHI

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy left this morning for New Delhi, although according to the original plan, the Viceroy was to have left Simla on the 23rd instant.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Swadeshi Exhibition Madhav Baug.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, 4-55 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

S. S. "Strathnaver" with English Mails of October 7, due 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

S. S. "Ranchi" with English Mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. gramophone records; 7 p.m. Light Music of Miss Durgabai with Dattaram Parwatker; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort to-day (Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent ladies and gentlemen will speak on "The forthcoming septennial elections of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat".

ARBITRATORS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute will hold a Conference of Arbitrators who decide the cases of disputes of the Co-operative Societies in the city, together with the representatives of the Societies who send such cases for Arbitration, on Saturday (31st inst.) at 5 p.m.

B. E. S. T. CO., LTD.

Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Ltd.) in their statement for gross receipts for September ,1931 observe:—

	For Sept. 1931 Rs.
Electric Supply Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	*8,42,952 5,45,043
	Upto the end of Sept. 1931. Rs.
Electric Supply Traction (Trams & Omnibuses).	72,55,179 48,73,956
Increase over same period last year	39,287

*Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

A general meeting of the Desh Sevika Sangh will be held today (Wednesday) at the Committees premises, Arab House, 13th Khetwadi, at 3-30 p.m. Desh Sevikas are requested to attend.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of D Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday (22nd inst. at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Sangh will be held on Sunday (25th inst.) at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, 264 Charni Road, Bombay. The Reports have been distributed to members.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The 41st Exhibition will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay in January 1932. For prospectus apply to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The programme the Swadeshi Market to-day (Wednesday) is as under:—

10 to 11 a.m. Radio.
3 to 6 p.m. Radio.
6 to 8 p.m. Indian music by Master Mafatlal.
8 to 10 p.m. Mimicary, Indian music, and flute by Mr Tulsidas Govindji.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Strathmaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Last Week of the Missing Competition. Last set appears this Sunday. Have you tried this interesting Series?

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson attended the Police Sports on Monday.

DEMONSTRATION OF HINDU SOLIDARITY

Mile Long Procession Parades City

"UNTOUCHABLES" PREPARED TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

There was a big demonstration in Bombay Tuesday evening in celebration of the "Dusserah" festival in which Hindus of all classes participated. The demonstration was intended to show that the Hindu community was one and indivisible and was not divided into water-tight compartments as "touchables" and "untouchables."

MILE LONG PROCESSION.

A mile-long procession started from the China Baug and paraded the streets. It marched along Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road and terminated at the Gowalia Tank Maidan where a public meeting was held. The Bhagva Zenda and a National Flag were carried at the head of the procession.

PICTURESQUE SHOW.

Hindu volunteers in uniform and turbans in various colours, playing bugles and drums, formed the vanguard. In striking contrast to the turbaned men, came in hats and martial attire. Women in their orange sarees were there in large numbers. The conglomeration of colour gave the procession a picturesque appearance.

In all 60 Hindu associations including Sikh, Jain and Gurkha associations and 6 "untouchable's associations took part in the procession. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Messrs. B. N. Meisheri, Babrekar and Mr. Rathod who represented the "untouchables" led the demonstration.

AT GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN.

At the Gowalia Tank Maidan a public meeting was held. In the centre of the meeting place, a sort of arena was formed, where boys and girls belonging to the various "akhadas" gave a fine and skilful display of lathi swinging, sword playing and other feasts of strength.

"Hindus stand united. They are indivisible" was the dominant note of the speeches delivered on the occasion. The speeches were preceded by "Shami Pujan" (plant worship) which was performed by Mr. Munshi assisted by a Brahmin priest.

NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal in the course of his speech explained the significance of the Dusserah festival. According to the legend, it was believed that on that day the pandvas returned after their 12 years exile. It should be a day of rejoicing as well as stock-taking for the Hindus. To them it was a national festival and on that day they should declare their solidarity and their aspirations. He repudiated the suggestion that Hindus were divided. They were now determined to do away with the stigma of untouchability. They all wished to march towards the goal of Swaraj for which Mahatma Gandhi was fighting.

CONGRESS AND "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who presided over the meeting declared, that his work among the "untouchables" and convinced him that they were as politically-minded as anybody else. They looked upon the Congress with pride and had implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. If another non-violent war came they were prepared to take their proper share in it. Those who said that the "depressed classes" had no faith in the Congress were uttering deliberate lies to delude an ignorant foreign public.

Proceeding Mr. Munshi said, casts among Hindus, were fast Brahmin relics of the past. Hindus of every class now desired unity and wished to realise the ideal of freedom through unity. They wanted India to be a nation, its constitution to be national and democratic and they would fight till they accomplished it. They would not be deterred by self-seekers who worked for internal discord. Nor would they be frightened by any community who desire to appropriate a disproportionate share of power and thus become a bar to freedom. But they would work cheerfully with those communities which desired to co-operate with them and fight for the common goal of Swaraj.

"UNTOUCHABLES" WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. Rathod on behalf of the "untouchables" said that they were determined to share the honours with others in fighting for their country and that they had complete faith in the Congress.

After several other speakers had addressed the gathering the meeting dispersed.

"UNTOUCHABLES" SUPPORT GANDHIJI

Ahmedabad Repudiates Dr. Ambedkar And His Demand For Special Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

The untouchables of Ahmedabad have been receiving proper treatment at the hands of Hindu in the city and on the last day of Gandhi Week a social dinner was arranged by the City Congress Committee in which several caste Hindus took their 'khichari' and curry along with "untouchables". The question of molesting the so-called depressed classes does not exist here and the leaders of "untouchables" in a meeting presided over by Kachrabhai-Kalabhai protested against the conduct of Dr. Ambedkar at the Round Table Conference and expressed their full faith in Mahatmaji. They also declared their faith in the Congress and resolved that they do not favour the demand of special rights for depressed classes. Copies of the resolution have been cabled to Mahatmaji and Lord Sankey.

INCREASED KHADI SALES.

The picketing Mandal has been able to prevail upon the Swadeshi Sabha to purchase the foreign cloth of merchants who wish to leave off their trade in foreign cloth and give up their stocks. It has been announced that such purchases will begin from Dasera day and the first parcel of foreign cloth will be taken in procession and sent out on that day.

The khadi sales in Gandhi week went on very well and the term had to be extended by one week as the khadi shops could not cope with the demand. The city municipality purchased khadi worth Rs. 5,000 the district Local Board Rs. 1,000 the children of municipal schools more than Rs. 10,000 several mill owners Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 each. In secondary schools also and in khadi rounds there were good sales. In the district the sales have gone up to Rs. 15,000 In all the local shops have sold khadi worth more than a lac in the fortnight.

The Picketing Mandal has arranged to have a small khadi exhibition in fair near Kankaria tank on Dasera day.

SEVA DAL.

The training camp of Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers has been started here and some 62 youths and 37 Sevikas have been in the camp for training. Sjt. Morarji Desai the organiser has been staying in the camp in Vidyapith and the Sevikas have been lodged in a bungalow hired for them near the Vidyapith building. The training is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that the volunteers and the Sevikas will have sufficient training to enable them to pass the examination of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL.

Messrs. J H Divan and B. P. Thakar have handed over the Propriety High School to a board of five trustees and the property of the school valued at Rs. 53,000 is now in the charge of this board of trustees. The proprietors were both in Government educational department till the end of 1907 and both had passed the Secondary Teachers' examination. The School commenced work in 1908 and has always managed its affairs without any outside help. It was from the beginning regarded as a well conducted institution and there was always a great rush for admissions. Four other secondary schools have been started in Ahmedabad on seeing the success of the Proprietory High School, but most of them have been receiving grants from Government.

BIGGEST SECONDARY SCHOOL

Before the non-co-operation movement was started this school had a good rank in the Bombay University and once it passed the highest number of candidates among all the schools affiliated to the University. When Mahatmaji started the non-co-operation movement the school severed its connection with the Government and the University and worked for some years with the Vidyapith. During these years in 1922-23 it was declared by Sardar Vallabhbhai to be the biggest secondary school in the British Empire with nearly 2300 students on its rolls. In 1927 the school again sought recognition from the government educational department and the University of Bombay and within six months it had practically regained its position in spite of the fact that several members of the staff had severed their connection with the school and had started the New High School here. The Proprietors have been taking an active interest in Congress activities and are very popular among the younger generation. Both of them plunged in the Civil Disobedience movement last year and had been in jail. The Educational Department therefore withdrew its recognition from the school but it is recognised by the University and hence the withdrawal of Government recognition has not affected the institution Mr. B. P. Thakor is a fellow of the senate of the Bombay University and for several years he has been chairman of the school board. Mr. J. H. Divan has been one of the Secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and worked for some time as dictator in Gujarat last year.

TRUST ARRANGEMENTS.

The property given away in trust includes a field measuring about 4-1/2 acres. The proprietors are to draw Rs. 250/- each per month as long as they work on the staff of the school and arrangements have been made for a provident fund for the staff which will take up about Rs. 2,500 per year. It seems that a good amount will be saved from the income of the school after deducting the expenses. The school friends have been helping poor students also to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,000 per year and several boys helped in this manner have passed out from the school and have found good employment

HIGH MORTALITY.

The city has keept up its reputation for high mortality and the total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last was 251 which comes upto 48.2 per thousand Consumption claims three lives per day on an average and in this week 27 deaths are reported to have been due to that fell disease.

The municipality goes on with some fantastic proposals and in a meeting this week a proposal was brought in by one to open a shop for the supply of pure ghee, but better sense seems to have prevailed and the proposal was dropped. The question of supply of pure milk has also come in for discussion again and again but these are things which it would take a long time before the municipality can tackle. Meanwhile the question sufficient water supply and of suburban drainage have to be handed by the municipality as it is not possible to improve sanitation so long as a proper solution is not found for suburban drainage.

VADILAL SARABHAI HOSPITAL.

The municipal Board is however to be congratulated on engaging a competent staff for Vadilal Sarabhai hospital which will begin its work in a month or so. It will be remembered that from the donation of Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai a palatial building has constructed on the plot where the Ahmedabad Congress pandal had been erected and along with this hospital a lying in hospital is also located from the donation of Sheth Chinaiwala. The municipality has undertaken to work the hospital and will have to spend about a lac of rupees after it every year. The hospital committee has selected the staff of medical men and other employees and they will begin to function in about a month.

DARING DACOITY.

A daring dacoity by some persons suspected to be Sindhis was attempted in the suburb of Asarwa on the 12th inst. in an hotel at about 2-30 a.m. The hotelkeeper however was roused from his sleep and the dacoits attacked him with lathis and dharias and one of them fired a shot also from a rifle. The dacoits decamped injuring the hotel keeper and one of his neighbours.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

New York, Oct. 20.

The closing cross rate on London was 3.95.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IMPERIAL BANK ?

Allegations Against Absconding Insurance Agent

The Bombay City Police are on the hot chase of a young Hindu who attempted to cheat the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 90,000' The man in question is Y. K. Laud, described as an Insurance Agent and a nephew of Mr. Laud, solicitor.

It is alleged, that Y. K. Laud was entrusted by his mother-in-law, some Government promisory notes of the face value of Rs. 92,000 for the collection of interest. Laud, it is reported, instead of receiving interest due on the notes, sold some of them for smaller denominations of Rs. 2,500 which he tried to convert to Rs. 92,000 by certain scientific process. These smaller notes which were seventeen in number and were converted from Rs. 500 to Rs. 25,000 by a very clever device were presented for an amount of Rs. 90,000 for interest.

The official in charge of the department at Imperial Bank noticing the fraud communicated with his superiors who at once put themselves in touch with the police. Laud, knowing the game was up absconded from the bank's premises before the police arrived.

The police enquiries are in progress.

SPEEDING UP OF THE COMPETITION RESULTS.

We hope to be able to make an arrangement to speed up the sending in of the claims and the declaration of the results within three weeks of the last set, from our next series. Mofussil competitors will be given full facilities as heretofore.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO JEHANGIR SUNTOOK

Cotton Merchant Knocked Down On Railway Track

A sad accident, which unfortunately proved fatal, occurred to Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Suntook, a well-known cotton merchant of Bombay.

Mr. Suntook, it appears met with his death on the railway track against a moving train of G. I. P. local train on Monday evening. His legs were completely crushed and he was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital by the G. I. P. Railway police but succumbed to his injuries some time after his admission to the hospital. The Coroner permitted his body to be removed to the Tower of Silence on Tuesday and an inquest will be held as soon as police enquiry is ready.

Mr. Suntook was only thirty years old and resided in the "Cliff House" at Carmichael Road. He had his office at Yusuf Building and did extensive business in cotton in India and East Africa.

THE DADABHOY NOWROJI MEMORIAL INSTITUTER

The Dadabhoy Navroji Memorial Institute recently established at Andheri by his son-in-law Mr. Framroze Dadina for the convenience of children residing in suburbs will reopen on the 11th November under the management of an influential committee. The school will be conducted by the same efficient staff. The Committee of management have decided to make a substantial reduction in the scale of fees in order to enable the parents of the middle class residents of the suburbs to send their children to this school.

MR. SEN GUPTA LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Leaders Wish "Bon Voyage"

Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta left Bombay by S.S. "Cracovia" to England on Tuesday afternoon. Among those present at the Alexandra Dock to see them off were: Shriyuts K.F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas and others.

Sir Dinshaw Mulla and Lady Mulla also sailed by the same boat and they were wished "bon voyage" by Mr. Justice Rangnekar, Mr. Kekobad Adenwala, Mr. S.G. Velinkar and others.

When the steamer sailed Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta were cheered with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," etc.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Silver ready	17 1/8
Lower	8 annas
Silver forward	17 1/4
Lower	8 annas

Tone of market: China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready (nominal)	Rs. 56-12-0
Aso	Rs. 53-4-0
Gold ready	Rs. 25-11-0

RS. 820000 WORTH OF KHADI SOLD IN GANDHI WEEK

Mr. Kothari's Appeal To Country To Buy More

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in a statement to the press says:

It will be indeed a matter of gratification to all those who are interested in the revival and uplift of India's great Cottage industry to know that the appeal issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday celebrations has met with a spontaneous and generous response in various parts of the country. Reports from the different Provincial Congress Committees and production centres of the All-India Spinning Association show that in the brief space of just over a week Rs. 8,20,000 worth of khadi has been sold.

Several ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar have also purchased khadi during this week. In Bombay alone with the co-operation of the various Congress Committees working under the inspiring guidance of Mr. Nariman, of the Deshasevikas the Nava Jiwan Sangh and the Suburban Congress Committees, it has been possible to sell khadi worth over Rs. 2,45,000 principally for the use of the purchasers themselves, but quite a good proportion of the khadi bought was directed to be distributed among the flood and famine stricken people of Bengal, Bihar and Konkan.

Although the Birthday week as such is over the work of serving the cause of "Davidranarayan" both Hindus and Muslims, in their huts and hovel will, I hope, continue till the remaining stocks of khadi are sold off.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is expected that Lord Sankey will make a statement during this week announcing Government's arrangements regarding the procedure of the work, so that the Indian delegates may be enabled to make the necessary arrangements for their departure to India.

It is believed that as Parliament meets on the 3rd of November, the plenary Session of the Indian Round Table Conference will meet on the 4th and 5th and the members will be able to leave London on or about the 10th November.

In its election leaflet entitled "Two Years of Rule," the Labour Party puts itself on the back in regard to its work in India. It states that when the Labour Party took office in 1929 it found in India distrust and suspicion. Even those who were friendly towards India had lost faith in the sincerety of British promises and intentions.

Long years of delay had poisoned the atmosphere with bitterness and the largest political group in India embarked on a policy which threatened to end all possibility of a peaceful settlement between the two peoples. When, after 26 months, the Labour Government went out it had left the leaders of political India, some of whom until months had been bitter opponents, sitting at St. James' Palace at a Round Table. This was no mean achievement.

When the Lbour Government took Office-realising the great gravity of the situation which faced it in India, it lost no time in taking advantage of the presence in this country of Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India, to consult and discuss with him the whole question. As a result at the end of October 1929 Lord Irwin on the authority of the Government made his famous declaration that Dominion Status was implicit in the promise made by Mr. Montagu in 1917 and inviting representatives of British India and Indian States to meet with the representatives of Britain at the Round Table Conference to find a solution of the problem of India's constitutional future by means of friendly discussions and common consent.

This announcement not only finally set at rest the fear in India that the goal of British policy in India declared in 1917 meant something below Dominion Status; but it offered a course of procedure which, if followed, we believe would clear the road for the realisation of that goal. In spite of the difficulties which surrounded its meeting, first the Conference proved the wisdom of this policy. The triumph of goodwill eventually found its expression in the welcome agreement concluded between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi last March.

This agreement, we hope, has put behind us for ever the bitter differences which two years ago when Labour came into office, threatened permanently to estrange the people of Britain and India. It has enabled the co-operation of every shade of opinion in the resumed Conference and the acceptance of the wisdom of friendly discussions as the means of solving the difficulties and differences, thus laying the foundations of a lasting settlement which will satisfy India's natural and just demand that she should be mistress in her own house and that the present unnatural relation between the two countries shall become one of friendly and voluntary partnership.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	6.78
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	—03

Broach expectation Rs. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	4.44
To-day's opening	4.54
Difference	plus 10
To-day's closing	4.58
Difference	plus 03

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Fourth Week
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THE SHOW OF SHOWS
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The story of the strangest passion the world has ever known—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1931

EXPOSED.

The replies that Mahatma Gandhi was constrained to give to some searching questions put to him at a public meeting at Burmingham seem to be the most outspoken of his recent utterances in England. Several of these replies are not only outspoken but also remarkably correct. And if they err, they err on the side of under-statement rather than over-statement in their condemnation of Government's subterfuges. Gandhiji did not spare his own erring countrymen either when, after denouncing the giving of balls and dances by Governors and Viceroys when millions were starving, he declared that if he had an opportunity, he "would dispossess the Indian Princess of their 'insolent' palaces." The last remark seems to be inaccurately reported; probably half a joke is spoilt by being taken too literally and too seriously. But there is no doubt that the vast gorgeous palaces and sets of palaces, contrasted with the wretched hovels of the people from whom the millions for the palaces were wrung, are a standing cry to God and man for justice.

Gandhiji's exposure of the Government's ways regarding the communal problem leaves little to be desired. It is an old old story that he repeated when he accused the Government of playing parties and communities against each other. Gandhiji did more than tell a twice-told tale when he declared that many of the so-called delegates to the Round Table Conference were not "free" to settle the differences among communities. He evidently referred to the sinister forces working behind the curtain and fettering even the limited freedom of the nominees of Government. He was more acute in his observation that the threat of the Government to settle the communal question themselves in the event of the delegates not settling it encouraged some minorities to believe that they could get more out of the Government than they had a right to receive if they succeeded in bringing about the failure of the Conference. The way he elaborated this point can bear repetition if only because of its outspokenness. No one at the Conference, he said, expected satisfaction to the Indian demands, but everyone expected that something would be given to India. That something would be a share in the exploitation of the masses and many a delegate at the Conference was trying to get the largest share possible for his own community. Alas! the position is much worse with regard to some "delegates", who think far more of themselves and their reward than their communities for which they profess to speak. As regards Mr. MacDonald's threat that Government would themselves settle the communal question in the absence of an agreement, we would ask him why, "while asking the Conference to be honest", he does not honestly state Government's own policy with regard to the communal question and also the wider question of transference of power to the people, instead of dangling vague offers before the various communities.

Gandhiji clinched the point when he said that foreign domination was "a wedge between the communities and the organic life in India was being poisoned by a foreign matter which had to be expelled as a first condition of settlement." That reminds one of a similar remark by George Bernard Shaw that foreign rule for a body politic is like a foreign matter in the physical body and that it is a life-saving law of nature that all the forces of the body are concentrated on expelling the foreign matter and do not cease working till the foreign matter is expelled. It is unfortunate indeed that foreign domination sets up a vicious circle which makes unity difficult the lack of unity lengthening the domination. However, the laws of nation cannot be indefinitely resisted and observant people see but too clearly that the end of foreign domination is at hand.

"SELF-HELP"?

So far as Indians are concerned they would heartily welcome any attempt on the part of Anglo-Indians to "stand on their own legs" rather than continue to be propped up by the British Government in India—a spectacle that is, indeed, hardly edifying. But we cannot congratulate Mr. McCluskie on seeking to throw mud at Indians, the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi, as he did in his speech on Saturday night at Byculla. His reference to Congressmen in the context of Indian villages must be dismissed with a smile, as a poor echo of die-hard Europeans, official and non-official. But his eloquence on behalf of the "Untouchables" was positively foolish. He talked of Congress responsibilities. Does he know anything about the record of British rule vis-a-vis the "Untouchables"? Is it much too difficult for him to realise that if half of what the present Government had been most considerately giving to domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians, in help and assistance—that they did not require—had been devoted to the "Untouchables"—who had a moral right to governmental resources—the problem would have been solved long ago? Instead, however, of apologising for having grabbed from a too willing Government what was due to others, Mr. McCluskie has the temerity to question the 'bona-fides' of Gandhiji and the Congress.

Nor is this all. This gentleman wishes "there were more Churchills." The mentality is clear. There is no Indian with any spark of self-respect in him who will be prepared to subscribe to the Churchillian philosophy of Indians being destined to be the slaves of Englishmen. Mr. McCluskie seems to be ashamed of the Indian element in him. It is difficult, otherwise, to explain his speech that was a plea for the domination of the "Anglo" over the "Indian." Mr. McCluskie is welcome to his views, his prejudices—and his unuttered regrets. But there is one thing that must be emphasised. If he wants to serve Anglo-Indians he had better cease to ape the "European-in-India." Indians have decided that this country shall be theirs. They will lose nothing if Mr. McCluskie and men of his way of thinking "wish there were more Churchills," but the poor Anglo-Indians, most certainly will—unless Mr. McCluskie has arranged with the British Churchills the advantages that the "European-in-India" possesses in having a country of his own abroad.

JAGIRDARS IN STATES

While the claims of the subjects of Indian States to have an effective voice in the administration of the States and to have adequate security of life and property against autocratic personal rule by defining their fundamental rights under the new constitution for Federated India have rightly been repeatedly emphasized, very little, it is urged in some quarters, is heard about Jagirdars and Feudatories who in many States form the backbone of the population and represent the dignity and prestige of the nobility with a long record of loyalty and usefulness to the ruling dynasties. In some States like Gwalior the rulers have by solemn declarations and regulations defined and guaranteed the rights of this class but in many other States they are left at the mercy of autocratic rule, and incessant encroachments are made on their rights.

It is necessary in the new constitution to see that this important class is enabled to play its rightful role. The States would do well to utilise the intelligence of this leisured class for the public good by sending them to the Federal Legislature as their representative. But they will be useful in this capacity only if they identify themselves with the people of the States. In any scheme that the States may devise for securing their suitable representation this important class should find their due place. It is a pity that this aspect has never yet been mentioned at the Round Table Conference or in the discussion in the Press regarding the representation of States. The States Delegation at the Round Table Conference may well pay attention to this important question. This class of Jagirdars is to be found in almost every large-sized State. They should organise in their common interest in order not only to make their position secure but to provide themselves with adequate opportunity to render very useful public service and play an important part in the Federated India of the future. But it must be emphasized here that unless the States evolve democratic constitutions of their own and make an immediate effort to fall in line with the progressive forces in British India, this class of Jagirdars will have no such opportunity. They must strive to secure representation in the Federal Constitution not on behalf of autocracy but on behalf of the States people who are able to express their will through democratic institutions. Again, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the people of the States will have confidence in the Jagirdars only when the latter readjust their own economic and other relations with the tenants on their estates on a basis of justice and fair-play.

WELCOME CHANGE.

There is a welcome change in Japan's attitude at Geneva. Faced with the united demand of every member of the League's Council that it must strive to contribute to the solution of the Sino-Japanese quarrel through methods of conciliation and must not reject America's proffered assistance, Japan has made a conciliatory gesture at Washington. The Japanese Ambassador, on instructions from Tokyo, told Mr. Stimson that his Government no longer objected to American participation in the Geneva League's discussions over the conflict in Manchuria. If attempts are made by China and Japan to arrive at a settlement on the lines indicated at Geneva immediately, there should be ample opportunity for them to work out a solution of their differences on a permanent basis. The League Council suggests that Japan should evacuate the occupied area and that China should guarantee the safety of Japanese lives and property. This is a reasonable suggestion.

Trifles.

According to Mr. Gandhi, the building of New Delhi was a crime. This definitely proves that Mr. Gandhi's claim to be the voice of the dumb and starved millions is sheer bunkum.

For, take a referendum on the question of New Delhi and you will find that 99 per cent of the so-called complainants have not even heard of the alleged crime.

* * * * *

"Sir Oswald Mosley, and his bodyguard including Kid Lewis, the boxer, were involved in a free fight with a section of a crowd of 15,000 in Rag Market".

The fight must have been a great success, for, every-thing was nicely arranged for it; the motto of the Party "Action", a prominent boxer and—yes, and the particular venue of the meeting.

* * *

"Mr. Lloyd George interviewed denied any secret pact with the Socialist. He said there was no pact even regarding his own constituency."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, however, does not need to deny any secret Pact with the Tories.

* * * *

In a profoundly scholarly article, the "Times of India" asks "who is the real representative of the classes variously known as 'Depressed', 'Untouchable' or 'Antyaja'? Mr. Gandhi or Dr. Ambedkar?"

As between the two no man with eyes to see, ears to hear—and motives to serve? certainly not—can say less than Ambedkar-ki-jai.

But the comparison, of course, is relative. From the point of view of absolute reality, I hold, and our contemporary will, of course, agree with me, that the one "representative" of the Depressed classes" is the British Government.

* * * *

But I protest against our contemporary's remark that: "It is not commonly known that there are varying degrees of untouchability and that among those who are generally lumped together (?) as 'depressed' or 'untouchable' there are exquisite gradations and caste-taboos". This is a grave disservice to the cause. It amounts to torpedoing Doctor Ambedkar and his status.

It, however, confirms my firm opinion as regards the real representative.

* * * *

Talking of Bori Bunder somebody has let down either the Mother or the Daughter. On Monday the latter had some sort of story from the "London Correspondent" about indignation in R. T. C. circles over Mr. Gandhi's "Outburst" at Birmingham. But when Mother came out in the morning the London Correspondent and his story were nowhere in evidence. Was it because her victorian "respectability" did not allow her to be seen about with doubtful escorts?

* * * *

The Pastoral of the Irish Clergy calling upon Ireland to fight the menace of "Materialistic regime" has been highly appreciated by the "spiritualistic regimes" in Britain, France, America etc., which have been doing so much to establish the brotherhood of man.

(1) By supplying free bread and magazine to the unemployed—Oysters, caviar and things bring about indigestion and, any way they did not figure in the theme of the "Last Supper"; and

(2) by giving absolutely free tuition to, and otherwise helping—free of charge always—the less fortunate brethren in Asia Africa etc., to.....sorry I have forgotten it.

* * * *

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

A DYNAMIC ORGANISATION.

(By PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU).

Congress volunteers are as old as the Congress itself. Every year, during the sessions of the National Congress, volunteers have been enrolled to preserve order in that great Assembly and to perform a hundred and one acts of special service. But little attempt was made in the past to train these volunteers. During the Non-co-operation Movement of eleven years ago a new type of volunteer came into existence and thousands of his kind were found in the cities and villages of India. The chief purpose they had before them was to disobey peacefully certain selected laws and orders of the British Government and thus to court jail. As is well known many thousands of these young men and women did go to prison and, although the prisons were filled to overflowing, there was no lack of aspirants for the honour of entering them in India's service.

With the suspension of some parts of the Non-co-operation programme, disobedience of laws was stopped and the volunteer organisations were gradually disbanded. There had been very little training and there was not enough cohesive force to keep them together.

NEED FOR TRAINING.

It was felt by many that the old methods of enrolling volunteers were wasteful of energy and enthusiasm as the same process had to be repeated again and again without attaining any substantial results. The lack of proper training resulted in want of efficiency and still more so in the temporary volunteers forgetting very soon what little they had learnt. In spite of repeated attempts there were hardly any well-trained vilunteers or disciplined corps of men and women in the country. Stress had been laid on numbers and enthusiasm and the capacity to suffer and go to prison. But enthusiasm is often wasted unless controlled and properly directed; and numbers are almost always a hindrance unless they are disciplined and know how to co-operate with each other, and the capacity to suffer for a great cause, precious as it is, yields richer results if it has training behind it.

ORIGIN OF SEVA DAL.

It was, therefore, considered necessary, soon after the Non-co-operation Movement, to start a new All-India Organisation with the object of giving this training and discipline and building up an efficient body of men and women for national service and, whenever necessary, for disciplined sacrifice for the attainment of Swaraj. With a view to give effect to this proposal, an All-India Volunteer Conference was held in Cocanada in December, 1923, during the sessions of the Indian National Congress. Out of the deliberations of this conference the Hindustani Seva Dal saw the light of day.

The Seva Dal was formed as an All-India Organisation "to train and organise the people of India for national service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means," and "to control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary."

The Cocanada Sessions of the Congress welcomed the formation of the Seva Dal and passed the following resolution in regard to it:—

"This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for carrying out of the national work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls upon the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the organisers of the movement and to keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

It will be noticed that from its very inception the Seva Dal sought to function under the control and supervision of the Working Committee of the Congress. At the same time it desired, and was given, freedom of internal management and administration. It was an autonomous body serving and following the policy and programme of the Congress and subject to the Congress supervision. An All-India Board elected by the Conference formed the Executive of the Dal.

RAISING THE STANDARD.

For six years the Seva Dal continued to function in various parts of India and gradually but effectively built up trained bodies of volunteers. The work was not spectacular and the progress not rapid, as stress was always laid on training and efficiency and not on numbers. Many training camps were held and courses of training drawn up. A junior section for boys and girls was also started. Annually, the Conference took place and at this the All-India Board for the year was chosen. The Central Board cooperated with the Provincial Congress Committees in the formation of Provincial Seva Dal Boards. At Bagalkot in the Karnatak an Academy of Physical Culture, open to volunteers from all parts of India, was started by the Dal.

The great stress that was always laid on training and efficiency by the Seva Dal not only resulted in creating trained volunteers of the Dal but it set a tone for other volunteer organisations in the country and the whole standard of volunteer training was raised thereby.

In December 1929, following the lead of the National Congress, the Seva Dal made the "independence" of India its objective and subsequently, the Dal threw all its resources into the great national struggle of 1930-31. That historic struggle called out of their homes men and women by the hundred thousand to face prison and the brutal "lathi" and sometimes worse. Only a small proportion of this great number had training, but even those who were not trained showed what splendid material we had to build up a great country-wide volunteer organisation.

AFTER THE TRUCE.

Soon after the Delhi truce the Working Committee considered the whole question of volunteering and the Hindustani Seva Dal in the light of new developments and the experience gained during the Civil Disobedience campaign. It was clear that the training of volunteers on a large scale for national service had become an essential and an immediate work for the Congress. The Working Committee therefore could not merely take a benevolent interest in the work, as it had so far done, but had to push it on with all energy. And, as a consequence, it decided that it must have full control

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Gandhiji In Lancashire.

British Die-hards have rightly gone into hysterics over Gandhiji's visit to Lancashire. It was an unqualified success in so far as those, who have been most deeply affected by the Indian boycott of foreign cloth, have been able to discover for themselves how lying and dishonest has been the propaganda carried on against Gandhiji by Churchill, Rothermere and company. Personal contact could not but impress the representatives of the textile trade and clarify the issues in a large measure. Mr. John Grey, one of the more prominent leaders of the Lancashire manufacturers, says in a statement to the "Manchester Guardian":—

"He (Gandhiji) spoke of the villages full of 'emasculated skeletons,' and I agreed that there could be no outward comparison between poverty in India and poverty in Lancashire. But, I said, it is a question of degree. Poverty can be just as real here in its pain and its burden, as it is in India. It all depends on what one was accustomed to."

Lest They Suffer!

As we have urged before, the plight of Lancashire certainly deserves sympathy; no Indian who is not lost to all sense of fellow-feeling, can gloat over human misery. But the plight of 300 millions of human beings in India also deserve sympathy. And Mr. John Grey's plea really strengthens Gandhiji's position. The standard of living in Britain is sought to be maintained by keeping millions of Indians in destitution and want. This is exactly India's case against Great Britain. And it is called the exploitation of one country in the interests of another. We do not, we repeat, grudge what the Britisher is "accustomed to." But does it justify, according to any code of ethics, Great Britain compelling India to remain "accustomed to" starvation and nakedness?

Travesty Of Justice.

Lord Willingdon, who is in the habit of talking very glibly about constitutional Government, has inflicted on the country one more Ordinance. It lays down that any tribunal appointed under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, which is itself a repressive measure, can dispense with the personal attendance of an accused person and go on with his trial even in his absence. This procedure is a sheer travesty of justice, quite of a piece with rule by Ordinance. It is an elementary principle of justice—for those who care for it—that the accused must be given an opportunity to follow every bit of evidence and argument urged against him in the Court. But much should not be expected of a Government that is capable of jailing mere suspects for an indefinite period without even a semblance of a trial. The Viceroy knew how odious the Ordinance is, else he would have straightforwardly and boldly submitted it in the form of a Bill to the Legislature, known to be very accommodating in the absence of the Congress Party.

134 Out Of 160!

"Leaders" and "Spokesmen" of the unfortunate Muslim community are reported to have decided at their latest meeting at the Ritz Hotel, to stand by their political brother, Doctor Ambedkar, in his demand for Separate Representation and weightage for the so-called Untouchables and Depressed Classes. The loyalty of Muslim "leaders" is admirable: they can be depended upon to support anything that makes a solution of the "Indian problem" impossible and thus render British domination possible. For, let us apply to the Punjab the principle underlying their support to Doctor Ambedkar. The Sikhs will have weightage, for the simple reason that Muslims demand considerable weightage where they are in a minority. Depressed Classes are to be given weightage, because Muslims so desire. Indian Christians will have to be given weightage by the same token. Similarly, Anglo-Indians, Landlords, commercial classes and Labour, all will have to be given weightage. Where is this formidable list of weightage to be supplied from? As a contemporary points out, a claim for nearly 134 seats is to be met from out of just 100 seats in the Punjab. The interesting thing is that the contemporary we refer to, is no other than Mr. Shaukat Ali's "Roznama-i-Khilafat." We feel that the obvious comment is really unnecessary.

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MONEY AND SERVICES UNDER ONE CONTROL.

H. G. WELLS' REMEDY TO WIPE OUT WAR AND POVERTY

A world Council, controlling all armed forces, police and diplomatic services, production and distribution, and a single world currency were advocated by Mr. H. G. Wells in a broadcast speech in London in mail week.

By these means, he asserted, war and poverty could be wiped out within 20 years.

Mr. Wells began his broadcast with the announcement: "Herewith, at the mocrophone, I assume the world dictatorship—I am only the first of a series of world dictators who will announce their policies through the B.B.C.

"For some years," he went on, "it has been more and more evident that all mankind lives in very great danger of a new and more terrible sort of war, and that nothing effective is being done to render that disaster impossible.

"And in the last year or so it has been brought home to us

that an even more comprehensive disaster is probable,

that our monetary and financial machinery is out of gear,

that our economic apparatus is stalling and breaking down, and that want and misery are rapidly overtaking millions and millions of people."

ABOLISH WAR.

"And this in a world where we are told by competent authorities there might be health, leisure and abundance for al ....."

Mr. Wells said he would abolish war. Many people thought that war could not be abolished, but he was not of that opinion.

War would only be effectively abolished when the sovereign States of the world relinquished so much of their national sovereignty as to place the control of their relations one to another in the hands of a federal world authority, a Peace Council.

This Peace Council would not be so elaborate in its constitution as the League of Nations, but it would be given much more power.

ALL SERVICES POOLED.

Explaining this "super Government," Mr. Wells proceeded:—

"I should pool not only the Foreign Offices and Diplomatic Services of the world, but also the arsenals, dockyards, war offices navies, and air forces of the world, and cut them down.

"It would be an immense task, but not so very much greater than the scrapping and disbanding that went on after the war.

"There would be a methodical, progressive amalgamation, scrapping, disbandment, paying off, and pensioning off of these vast establishments ....

"We dictators can lead ideas. My World Economic Council would make a 20-years' plan for the reorganisation of the world's production and distribution.

"It would not smash down all the tariff walls at once—that would lead to frightful convulsions.

"But it would set about reducing them methodically, organising the transport of the world by sea and land and air as one system, assigning types of cultivation and manufacture to the most favourable regions, possibly shifting workers to new regions of employment, irrigating deserts and restoring forests."

By the end of the 20 years goods would be moving as easily and cheaply about our planet, from producer to consumer, as now they shift from one end of a big modern factory to another.

WRITE DOWN DEBTS.

I am afraid that here I must cut some corners—that debts have to be written down.

"At the outset of my dictatorship I should restrict the issue of money to one central world authority, I should fix the exchange value of existing currencies to one another, and to this new currency: I should gradually call in the old currencies altogether.

SURE FOUNDATION.

"A single world currency and a world-controlled credit system, it seems to me, constitute a necessary preliminary to that rationalisation of economic life which is the only sure foundation of world peace and prosperity."

As world dictator he would see to it that the kind of knowledge which led to a restriction of population was spread throughout the world. That secured, he did not think mankind need fear over-population.

Mr. Wells also advocated an immense reorganisation of education, and an enormous extension of adult education.

A world control meant a stupendous simplification of human affairs.

There would be a world economic control board, a central police control, which would arise naturally out of the peace and disarmament board, and a great world organisation sustaining education, scientific research and the perpetual revision of ideas.—"Daily Herald."

UNFAIR METHODS OF RETRENCHMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The percentage cut in salaries proposed by Government is uniform for all grades of people high or low. Moreover the 10 per cent. reduction is to include the sur tax also. It is iniquitous in the extreme. If due allowance is made for the higher rate of income tax the net result will be that an officer getting the higher salary will have a smaller percentage cut than one getting a smaller salary.

One wonders whether the Retrenchment Committee or for that matter Government have explored all the avenues of economy before having recourse to this measure of wage cut. Let me cite only a few instances. Would Government explain what use there is for the 'special officers' that they have employed on fancy salaries? Do the Retrenchment Committee really believe that they are rendering to Government even a penny worth of service? It would be very interesting to take stock of the service that they are giving to Government in return for their salaries. If Government are really serious about economy they should unhesitatingly retrench every one of their officers. In their interim report the Retrenchment Committee have said that they would consider the case at the time of making proposals for permanent retrenchment. In the meantime money is wasted. Must we entertain the costly services of the Superintending Engineer and the Public Health Directors and the Electrical Specialists? Specialization means the acquisition of the knowledge of a subject which an ordinary man in the profession does not possess. Retrenchment in this direction alone ought to save to Government over two lacs of rupees per year. The efficiency of administration will not suffer in the least as their work can be taken over by their subordinates.—Yours, etc.,

HARD HIT.

Mr. Gunvantram Laxmishanker Vakil, a well-known lawyer of the Rajpipla State Bar died on the 13th inst. He was once a chosen president of the Audichya Taluka Samaj, Rajpipla.

CUTCH PASSENGERS' HARDSHIP

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It is about 3 to 4 weeks that the steamship services commenced running between Bombay and Cutch Mandvi port. The passengers coming from there, have to experience new hardships. The passengers are treated as if they were thiefs, robbers in some cases by customs authorities.

Another hardship is that Cutchi passengers who used to bring from their homes articles of almost no value like 'Athana,' 'Ponk,' 'Sukavanies,' etc., have to pay now very exorbitant duty. These things have been brought since the time when the Cutchi pioneers made Bombay their home about more than 100 years back and no duty was charged till this time and the relatives of the Chutchi people residing in Bombay used to send these things as presents. Even inspite of this the Government think it proper to levy this improper and unjust duty. Proper advertisement about this both in English and Vernacular papers ought to have been given so that the poor and unlucky passengers would have been saved from the harsh attention of Customs officers who say they have instructions from their superiors to be strict. If any body visits the Docks when the officers are examining the goods of the passengers, he will witness a curious scene.

It is incomprehensible how the leaders of the Cutchi community and the executive of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad are quite indifferent to these hardships of the Cutchi passengers. However, it is not too late even now if they start some constructive movement by organizing public meetings and making appeals to the proper authorities and arranging visits at the landing time of the steamers as well as sending some Volunteer Corps to attend at the dock.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ MANSEY.

King Nadirshah's Broad-Mindedness

REFORMS GIVE A STABLE GOVT. TO AFGHANISTAN

Speeches At Banquet On Coronation Day.

A banquet was given on Friday night by Mr. Salahuddin Khan Saljooqi, the Afghan Consul in Bombay at the Afghan Consulate, Bombay, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the salvation of Afghanistan and the accession of H. M. King Nadirsha, when there was a distinguished gathering.

Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali in the course of his speech in Persian said:

The occasion on which the Consul Saheb has bidden us to be present here is the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Afghanistan by His Majesty King Nadirshah. This indeed is an occasion worthy of celebration from several points of view. I am not one of those who lay excessive stress on religions, and it is but meet that on this occasion we should lay emphasis on the moral, statesmanly and far-seeing attributes of the great King of Afghanistan, rather than on his being a follower of any religion. It is this broad-mindedness of His Majesty which has consolidated his Dominions and enabled him now to improve his material reforms, without which his country would have been in a backward condition, for ages.

USEFUL REFORMS.

His Majesty King Nadir Shah has introduced a number of useful reforms, including the re-organization of the Army. And now he has undertaken complete arrangements regarding the Police. Further, to supply the needs of the country for economical, agricultural and other conditions he has come to the conclusion that his own country can supply the cotton needed for the fabrics consumed by his own subjects.

There are other and more important reforms which have recently been adumbrated. You have doubtless read in the news papers that His Majesty desires his country, so long isolated, to be linked with the neighbouring States by railway. Whether in these days when rapid motor transport and aeroplane services supply almost all our wants, railway is necessary must be left to the discretion and judgment of the expert advisers of His Majesty. But there is no doubt that railway will facilitate the intercourse between India and Afghanistan which, among others, has a peculiar fascination for the Parsis.

Gentlemen, there is a movement at present to employ unemployed Parsis in Afghanistan and other countries. The aim of the organisers is laudable; but I must at the same time humbly suggest to the organisers that to seek services merely as a one-sided affair can scarcely succeed. If the Parsis or their leaders really want to strengthen the bonds of friendship between India and Afghanistan, the obvious way for their capitalists is to sink a part of their capital in Afghanistan, to trust the acquiescence and justice of King Nadir Shah and help to develop the up-to-now hidden resources of the ancient and glorious land.

ADVICE TO PARSI MILL MAGNATES.

If, for instance, some mills which are lying idle here in Bombay are carried to Afghanistan, not only will the Parsis find employment but, at the same time, thousands of Afghans would earn their bread as mechanics and millhands. That is my humble suggestion which I commend to the serious consideration of the Parsi leaders. King Nadir Shah has always evinced a kind regard for all the Indians, and I am proud to think that he has always a soft corner in his heart for my community. Under the circumstances, it is but meet that an opportunity to the community resident in Bombay should be allowed to wish the Great Ruler of Kabul health, continued prosperity and that peace and tranquility on his borders which will assure him peace of mind to enable him to complete the high and noble projects which he has been contemplating for a long time.

Now gentlemen, here is health and prosperity to His Majesty King Nadir Shah, his noble subjects and his civilised dominions.

Major S. A. Paymaster, the Roumanian Consul, in proposing the toast of His Majesty King Nadirshah said that he had given a good and stable government to his country and brought about peace, progress and prosperity. India had watched with admiration the progress, of her neighbour, just reviving after a great ordeal. The Parsis took a sympathetic interest in Afghanistan as the birthplace of their great prophet Zoroaster. He concluded by saying "Padshah Nadir Shah Zindabad (long life and prosperity to King Nadirshah), after which the toast was drunk.

Mr. Salahuddin Khan Saljooqi, the Afghan Consul in thanking those present referred to the era of peace and prosperity inaugurated by King Nadirshah. He hoped that with a policy of friendship and good-will Afghanistan would overcome all obstacles in her path of progress.

At the end of the banquet a film of Kabul was shown by Mr. Jehangir Bapuji.

After the playing of the Afghan National Anthem and God Save the King, the guests dispersed.

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UNITY FIRST ...

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your paper is doing a National Service so whatever be the mind of Indian people it could be read through your papers' column, So it is hoped that you would be kind enough to give space for following few lines.

An object lesson for R. T. C. Delegates is before them if they care to read through the manifestos of those candidates standing for election to Parliament. More particularly Mr. Premier's and Mr. Baldwin's utterances in election campaign is reported to have said "Unity First and Settling home differences later when Nation's prestige is at stake."

Will not all the R. T. C. Knights follow this dictum and stand for India's legitimate demands rather than wasting their breath on Minorities and other home affairs which we have to adjust when the goods are "our own" and delivered to us.

"United we stand, divided we die, though we all know the efficacy of the maxim yet it is our misfortune that it should be totally ignored. Let Providence alone give wise counsel to these R. T. C. Knights and bring Swaraj to India which means Government of the People for the People for the benefit of the People.—Yours etc.,

A SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL TO LOVERS OF SANSKRIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have completed the translation of Mahatma Gandhi's auto-biography called "Satya Sodhana" into Sanskrit prose. The translation has received the approbation of one of our most honoured and cultured scholars like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji.

My purpose in undertaking a work of this nature is purely out of love for our ancient language. It is also my desire to present this momentous biography of one of the most arresting figures in the present day world, in elegant, readable and easy style of Sanskrit prose. As almost all important works in this language are in poetic diction, clothed often in terse verse, I am now endeavouring my level best to begin a series of Sanskrit prose writings with this biography as the initial one and thus render my humble service to the country in the literary field.

I have undertaken this work at the sacrifice of my profession. I wish to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of friends who are interested in the spread of Sanskrit prose literature.—Yours, etc.,

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Its Original Causes.

(By Reuter's chief Parliamentary correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The political upheaval of the past six weeks, which is expected to culminate in a General Election, has its origin in one of the several desultory attacks on the Labour Government of 1929-31 made by a Conservative Opposition which had not been very active in the business of opposing. Indeed, it was only after the motion of a Conservative private member advocating economy had been "talked out" for lack of the necessary quorum of forty members and the criticisms of the Conservative parliamentary organisation for allowing this to happen, that the Conservative front bench decided to move a vote of censure on the Labour Government.

"for its policy of continuous additions to the public expenditure at a time when the avoidance of all new charges and strict economy in the existing services are necessary to restore confidence and to promote employment."

LIBERALS' POSITION.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party, which held the balance of power in the voting lobbies, found it difficult to vote against economy. Consequently, they proposed an amendment to the of vote censure, advocating the appointment of a small independent committee to make recommendations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for affecting forthwith all practicable and legitimate reductions in national expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, was cynical about the proposal, saying he had no objection to it but that he did not expect much from the committee and, as a matter of fact, he could write its report himself.

MAY COMMITTEE.

Thus came into being the May Committee, whose report, published on the last day of the summer sittings of Parliament, startled this country and the world by its assertion that Great Britain might end the financial year with a budget deficit of over £120,000,000. This report re-echoed round the world and, after a short interval, split the edifice of Labour Government from top to bottom and brought it crashing to the ground on August 24th last—only three weeks after Mr. MacDonald had informed Parliament that the Report would have attention during the holidays and would be brought before the Commons in the autumn.

THE LAST STRAW.

The Report has proved the last straw upon an accumulating burden of difficulty and foreign nervousness regarding Great Britain's financial position which had clearly been in Mr. Snowden's mind for several months before the crash. On more than one occasion he had spoken of the gravity of the position and of the drastic and disagreeable measures which might be necessary to maintain financial equilibrium.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

Within a few days of the publication of the May Report, the pound sterling fell, and large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England began. The Prime Minister returned hurriedly from his holiday at Lossiemouth, and it was announced that a Cabinet Committee would draft an economy scheme and that the budget would be balanced at all costs.

DISSENSIONS IN CABINET.

When the Labour Cabinet came to grips with the question of economics, dissension were apparent. Ministers were all agreed that substantial economists must be made, coupled with new taxation but proposals for a reduction in the social services were viewed with great disfavour by a large section of the Cabinet, Mr. Snowden, whose stand for British interests at the Hague Conference earned for him the title of the "Iron Chancellor" stubbornly insisted on drastic economies, and in this he was supported by the Prime Minister and other of his colleagues. The most important of the proposed economies was that for a cut in unemployment benefit, and it was upon this that the final Cabinet split came.

T. V. LEADERS' STAND.

With "equal sacrifices for all classes" as the declared basis of his proposals, the Prime Minister submitted them to the Trades Union Congress, and to the Conservative and Liberal Opposition leaders. The Trades Union leaders flatly rejected them, while Conservative and Liberal leaders unanimously declared that they did not go far enough. At this stage the Government proposed that the Budget should be balanced by fifty per cent. or less, economies, and fifty per cent new taxation.

Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Opposition, and Sir Herbert Samuel, who was acting as leader of the Liberals during Mr. Lloyd George's illness, returned to London for a round table conference with the Government. In the discussions which followed the two sections of the Opposition are said to have presented a virtual ultimatum to the Government that the Budget must be balanced by seventy-five per cent. economies and twenty-five per cent. new taxation.

STICKING TO THEIR GUNS.

Realising that the economy scheme could not be carried through Parliament unless the support of the two Opposition Parties were secured, the Premier and the Chancellor were ready to meet the demand, at least in part. Trade Union members of the Cabinet, led by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, stubbornly stood to their guns, however and threatened to resign if the cut in the dole were enforced.

Such was the unenviable position in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald found himself only three weeks after the rising of Parliament. In front, the pistol of the Opposition leaders spurred him on to further economies; behind, the dagger of his followers pricked his back in warning of the consequences. Faced with the knowledge that the whole Labour movement was more than likely to support Mr. Henderson's lead, and torn between Party loyalty and the national needs, the Prime Minister sought some compromise which would save the life of the Government and yet meet the financial emergency. His efforts were fruitless. Taking his political courage in both hands, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald decided to defy the T.U.C., and to follow the course which he regarded as essential in the national interest.

A week-end of feverish political activity followed. Events moved swiftly, and Party discussions and Cabinet meetings lasted well into the night. The Premier, Mr. Baldwin, and Sir Herbert Samuel all visited Buckingham Palace to discuss the situation with the King who had returned to London because of the crisis. Before the Sunday mid-night it became evident that the fall of the Government was inevitable. The project for a National Government began to take definite shape, the Conservative and Liberal leaders consented to serve under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's leadership and within 48 hours a National Government had been formed.

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER

Apprehensions Of Famine.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 17.

Many places of Kathiawar are likely to be in the grip of famine because of scarcity of rain. Kathiawar is a dry tract. In Una, Kutiana, Porbunder, Mangrol, Jetpor, and Bilkha the figures of rainfall by end of October for the week are 20 inches, 16 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches, and 16 inches respectively. In almost all the above places rain is below normal and in Porbunder it is very scarce. In Halar District rain figures are 18 inches for Rajkot and 15 inches for Dhrol. In Gohilwad, Botad, Vala and Lathi had 15 inches, 20 inches and 18 inches rain respectively. The figures are 15, 25, 20 inches respectively for Wadhwan City, Halvad and Vankaner. In Amreli the figure is 18 inches. Recently in Bhavnagar and some other places rain has fallen in torrents resulting in wet famine. As the poor peasants suffer the most they expect their rulers to come to their rescue by relaxation, postponement and remission of taxes on land.

The Saurastra Seva Samiti is doing useful work in devising ways and means to meet the critical situation and a meeting is shortly to be held in Ra... prominent people of Kathiawar to discuss the whole situation.

AMRELI SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Swadeshism is spreading in Kathiawar. An Exhibition of Indian goods will be held at Amreli during the last days of this month. It will be opened by Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi. Cutch Enameiling work, Morvi toys Joravarnagar glass and soap products of Dhrangadhra chemicals and many other commodities of Kathiawar will be exhibited there. The stalls will contain many new swadeshi novelties and make the public of Kathiawar understand the importance of the cult of Swadeshism. The exhibition will enable the manufacturers of Swadeshi goods to advertise their goods in every nook and corner of Kathiawar.

VERAWAL AFFAIRS.

The public is very eager to know the terms of settlement of recent Veraval affairs. It is necessary and expedient for the Vazir Saheb of Junagadh State, the Kathiawar public emphasises, to release for general information the terms of the settlement to remove all misunderstandings. The recent Council management is also criticised by a section of the public.

"DHRANGADRA" DAY.

Kathiawar will observe Wednesday October 21, as "Dhrangadhra Day" by arranging processions and meetings and concentrating its attention on cultivating public opinion for holding the Kathiawar Political Conference in Dhrangadhra

Farmers in Dhrol State complain of being frequently subjected to forced labour. It is also alleged roads are carefully watched when princes go for a ride to see that no State Subject comes in the way riding.

WORK IN BHAL TRACT.

A few nationalists of Kathiawar have made their stay in villages of Bhal Tract. These young workers are teaching the villagers benefits of sanitation, swadeshism, co-operation. This work has been an object lesson. Amreli District workers are also busy doing similar work.

RETRENCHMENT.

Retrenchment of salaries is likely to be affected in Agency area and some Kathiawar States also. The Agency Officials are seriously considering the situation. The scheme at present proposed will involve great burden on the staff which has put in less than 5 to 10 years service.

MEDICAL COUNCIL IN INDIA

To Keep Register Of Practitioners

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

According to a resolution passed at a conference of the representatives of the Local Governments and of the Medical Councils, held in June, last year, Government of India have drafted a bill for circulation with a view to elicit opinion. It provides for the necessary machinery for the establishment of a Medical Council in India, and for the maintenance of a Registed of qualified practitioners of modern scientific medicine in order to establish a uniform standard of qualifications in medicine for all provinces and ensure that persons attaining thereto shall be acceptable as medical practitioners throughout British India.

The composition of the Council will be (a) the Prsident, nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council; (b) one member from each Governor's Province, nominated by the Local Government; (c) one member from each Governor's Province to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Faculties of British Indian Universities within the Province; (d) one member from each province in which a Provincial Medical Register is maintained, elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on such register who hold qualifications in medicine granted or recognised by any British Indian University, or by any other medical institution which the Governor-General-in-Council may specify in this behalf; and (e) three members to be nominated by the Governor -General-in-Council.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

There is also an alternative proposal as to the constitution of the Council under which it is proposed to include representatives of Indian Universities and members from each Provincial Committee instead of members appointed under (c) and (d) above.

The Committee will meet at least once a year. It will constitute amongst its members an Executive Committee, and such other committees as may be necessary for general or special purposes.

Any person holding recognised medical qualifications will be enrolled on the Register. The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in British India, specified in the first schedule will be recognised. The medical institutions in British India which grant a medical qualification not included in the schedule, may apply to the Governor-General-in-Council to have them recognised. The medical qualifications granted by institutions outside British India which are specified in the second schedule are also recognised. These are registrable qualifications admitting to the British Medical Register and those granted by licensing bodies in British possessions and foreign countries.

The Executive Committee shall appoint medical inspectors to attend any or all of the examinations held by medical institutions in British India for the purposes of granting recognised medical qualifications. The fees for registration is left to be prescribed by the Council.

GOVT. APPROACH QUESTION WRONGLY

Supplementary Finance Bill.

MADRAS EUROPEANS DISSATISFIED

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

A general meeting of the General Committee of the Madras branch of the European Association was held to consider the new Finance Bill and particularly its effect on the Europeans.

In a very lucid speech, Mr. Brroke Elliott, M.L.A., gave a brief account of the work done in the Assembly with particular reference to the European group of ten members. On the subject of Finance Bill which is to be considered at a special session of the Assembly at Delhi, the attitude of the Europeans will be considered at a special meeting to be held very soon.

I understand that the general opinion of the members is to the effect that the Government of India had approached the question from the wrong point of view. Increased taxation was expected to produce approximately 64 per cent. and retrenh 36 per cent. of the deficit. It should be exactly the opposite way round and retrenchment should be the largest contributor towards balancing the budget, The increased duties will, in the opinion of the Committee, largely defeat their own object as there will be a decline in imports greater than the increased duty. Similarly, income-tax can only yield an increase if trade is profitable.

The Committee felt that as long as the proposed retrenchment was on so comparatively narrow basis, the new taxation was not likely to achieve a balanced budget but would be only a further obstacle in the way of trade recovery.

During the course of the discussion. Mr. F. E. James produced some very interesting statistics which clearly showed the necessity for reducing the burden administration costs in India and which put the general proposals of the budget in a coincise form. Among the suggestions put forward for increasing the revenue were:

To follow the English custom of doubing the assessment for Income-tax annually when no books are kept or proper returns made, a revision of the law in connection with the succession to property and to make all divisions of family property pay stamp duties by making a Deed the only recognised form of transfer.

All-India Weight Lifting Tournament

The above tournament to be held in Bombay in December 1931 under the auspices of the Hindu Gymnasium, Matunga. It is open to all, both amateurs and professionals. The competitors will be tested in the following five lifts,

1 One hand clean and jerk,
2 Two hands snatch,
3 Two hands military press,
4 Two hands continental jerk and
5 Two hands dead lift.

MAHATMA TAKES A NAP FOR 90 MINUTES.

FEELS MUCH EXHAUSTED AT START OF JOURNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi had only 90 minutes' sleep last night, and was very much exhausted at the start of the journey for Nottingham.

Reuter's correspondent with the party telegraphs from Nottingham that, luckily the train was not crowded, and Gandhiji had the compartment alone. He rested and took mid-day meal immediately before his arrival. Mr. Devdas Gandhi, who travelled in the adjoining compartment, broke journey and returned to London. A few Indian students met Gandhiji at the station and a small but most interested crowd awaited him outside.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

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Deshabandhu Memorial.

MONUMENT TO EXPRESS THE MISSION OF THE MAN.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Deshbandhu Memorial Committee held with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, the President the Committee in the chair, the design for the proposed memorial building was finally approved and adopted and the work of the construction of the memorial building was given to a reputed contractor of Calcutta. The work of construction will be commenced on Sunday morning (18th October) at 8 a.m.

The design has been obtained through Dr. B. N. Dey, D.Sc., (Glasgow) from an artist who desires at present to remain anonymous. The designer has himself submitted a note on his design. Poet Rabindranath has recorded his opinion expressing his high appreciation of the design as a work of art.

A construction sub-committee consisting of a number of engineers and architects has been formed to supervise the work of construction. Mr. J. N. Ghosh, a well-known builder and contractor, who constructed the extension of the Chittaranjan Sevasadan, the Islamia College building and other public and private buildings, and who has offered to do the work at cost price and without any profit has been entrusted with the work of construction by the Committee.

The building will be 32 feet or 16 cubits in height according to the age of Deshbandhu and the work is estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000. A strong finance committee has been formed to collect funds so as to ensure the completion of the building as speedily as possible. Contributions in money and offers of bricks and mortar, will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sjt. Durga Charan Banerjee, at 38 Kasi Mitter Ghat Street, Calcutta.

POET'S APPRECIATION.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore giving his opinion on the design writes:—

The design for the Deshbandhu 'Samadhi' memorial submitted to me by Dr. B. Dey for my opinion has given me perfect satisfaction. This is the first effort I know which offers an adequate expression to the feeling of the city in her own building through an artist belonging to the people.

From the point of view of architecture Calcutta utterly lacks character which can only develop from the living touch of the country. In order to truly own the city of ours we must let our creative mind leave its permanent impress upon her physiognomy imparting to it a distinction profoundly national. New Delhi in its designs and artists has proudly disclaimed its intimacy with the soil on which it stands having done its best to proclaim by its gesture the rude fact that India does not belong to herself. Let Calcutta ever realise in her public buildings that she is growing out of the people's will—drawing her nourishment from our love and self-respect.

The design before me delights my heart not only because of the beauty and dignity of its form, but because of the response it carries of the artist-soul of our own to the effect of self expression of this city.

The designer, who wishes to remain anonymous, says:—

Deshbandhu stood for the uplift and reconstruction of the villages. These were his programme and he had them before the public. He tried to turn the attention of the public towards the villages. India consists of villages and our salvation lies in their emancipation. In the building up of the nation this is the most important problem.

So, I have designed the monument in the shape of a temple where the deity is the cottage the home of the villagers. It is no longer inside but on the top of the tower, voicing Deshbandhu feeling—"turn towards me—make the cottage beautiful, wherein lives India and make it worth living."

The form of a Bengal cottage is distinct from that of the other provinces, it is home and temple in one and to place it on a noble solid tower in a city like Calcutta, is to pay homage to the villages, for which Deshbandhu stood. Man lives in his work and idea, and this monument will convey Deshbandhu's idea to the coming generation.

CREATIVE INSTINCT OF THE PEOPLE.

About the style of architecture.—I think any pre-imposed style for a modern work does not do justice neither to the age nor to the creative instinct of the people. In these days of national awakening, along with the various other contributions we should try to contribute to architecture—which is the most important of all the national artistic activities. The general public must be told that Indian style does not mean only imitation of the Gupta or Chalukyan style—that would rob us of the creative activity and we shall be eternally imitating the old, which though excellent, has no bearing on our present day life, nor are they living to us. And towards this, in the absence of Kings and Emperors of olden days the public bodies like the Calcutta Corporation can encourage and give the necessary impetus to the consciousness, which in the days of old built the great monuments all over India and of which our civilisation is so proud.

The work of construction will be started at the site of the funeral pyre at the Keoratola Burning Ghat on Sunday, the 18th October next at 8 a.m. Friends, admirers and followers of Deshbandhu are cordially invited to attend at the site on Sunday morning.

SANTOSH KUMAR BASU,
Secretary,
Deshbandhu Memorial Committee.

World's Biggest Girder For London's New Hotel.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 18.

The biggest girder in the world, which is to be used as the mainstay of a new hotel which is being built near the Marble Arch, took four hours for a two mile journey from the London station to the site of the hotel. The girdar is 68 feet long and weighs 93 tons and with the lorry its length was 107 feet and weight 164 tons. Traffic had to be diverted from the route the plan of which had been specially drawn to the scale, and the girder almost grazed many walls and other obstacles "en route". It took gangs of workmen over 24 hours to remove the girder from the railway to the lorry. The journey alone from Middlesbrough where it was constructed cost over £20,000.

DEPRESSED CLASSES PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE.

POONA, October 19.

At the Special Session of the All-India Depressed Classes Leaders' Conference held here last evening under the Presidency of Mr. S. L. Wadwalker and organised by the Social Equality Army of Bombay, a resolution was passed strongly condemning Mr. Gandhi's hostile attitude towards their political demands and emphatically declaring that no constitution will be acceptable to them which does not embody their demands as put forth by their representatives Dr. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur Sreenivasan.

The resolution, it is understood has been cabled to the Premier Lord Sankey, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Gandhi and H. H. Aga Khan.—A.P.

Vienna.—Kusokinski of Poland won 5,000 metres running race in 14 minutes 42 and 4|5 seconds. Zabala Argentina's wonder runner, was second in 15 minutes 37 and 3|10 seconds. Bloedy (Austria) was third.—Reuter's Special.

Geneva.—The proposal by the workers' group for an unofficial conference to discuss the forty-hour week in order to shorten hours of work was defeated by eight votes to six at the final meeting of the Governing body of International Labour Office.—Reuter's Special.

Hindustani Seva Dal.

(Continued from page 6.)

over the volunteer organisation. The Working Committee thereupon passed a resolution on the 11th July 1931 recognising the Hindustani Seva Dal as the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress and bringing it directly under its own authority and control. The old Seva Dal gladly accepted this fundamental change in its constitution, which put an end to its separate autonomous existence and made it into the volunteer department of the Congress. For seven and a half years it had sought to serve the Congress and through it the Nation and had drawn repeated attention to training and efficiency. The time had come when its sphere of action should be enlarged and the Congress itself should take charge of this great work.

A DYNAMIC ORGANISATION.

The Hindustani Seva Dal today is the Volunteer Department of the National Congress and it functions in accordance with the rules framed by the Working Committee and the Central Volunteer Board appointed by the Working Committee. These rules will be found in the Seva Dal Manual, to be issued in the course of a week or two. It must be remembered, however, that the Seva Dal is not a static body. It is a dynamic organisation, ever growing, ever adapting itself to changing conditions and environments, and constant only in its desire to be of service to India in the struggle for independence and to train and organise the men and women of India and make them into disciplined and efficient soldiers in India's peaceful army. The task is a mighty one, but the Congress has undertaken it in earnest and with the help of our great organisation and the active co-operation of our comrades all over the country, success should come to us in a large measure. Already, the provinces are astir and training camps are growing up and sending out trained "sainiks" and instructors to carry on the good work in their respective districts. Soon we hope that the badge of the Seva Dal will be a familiar sight in the towns and villages of India. It will be the badge of service and discipline and sacrifice. It will be a badge of honour for those who are privileged to wear it.

The Hindustani Seva Dal is the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress. It will have a central corps and institutions for the training of officers and instructors. Provincial Congress Committees have been given autonomy in the organisation of their volunteers. But this autonomy is subject to the general supervision of the Central Board in regard to training and technique of organisation. All officers and instructors must have the certificates of the Central Board and all volunteers must be members of the Congress and must take the prescribed pledge.

The Seva Dal Manual contains all the rules so far framed by the Working Committee and the Central Board. These rules and regulations are being added to from time to time and may be varied by the Board whenever necessity arises. Suggestions for the improvement of the organisation will be welcomed by the Board from all who are interested in the work with which the Working Committee has charged the Board.

CONDITION UNSETTLED IN ANDAMAN SEA.

POONA, Oct. 20.

Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Andaman Sea and nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma Thunder-storms have caused local rain in the Madras Presidency and a few falls in Mysore and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab two inches; Victoria Point, Kyakpyu one; Rangoon, Bassein three quarters; Tavoy, Amherst, Tezpur quarter; Coconada; Coonoor one and a half; Bellary one; Coimbatore half; Raichur; Chitaldurg, Calicut, Salem and Masulipatam quarter inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and thunder-storms will continue in Madras Presidency and extend in the Deccan.—A. P.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MADRAS

Mr. Satyamurti's Appeal

Mr. S. Satyamurti, President, Madras Mahajana Sabha writes:—

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, the oldest political organisation in the province has decided to run a first class All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in the newly opened Tamilnad Congress House and grounds for a month from the 15th December 1931 to the 15th January 1932.

It is the ambition of the organisers of the Exhibition to make the Exhibition throughly comprehensive and representative of every Swadeshi Industry in the country. The Exhibition will consist of two sections, the Exhibition proper and the Swadeshi Bazaar. The Exhibition proper will be in the Congress House and the Swadeshi Bazaar in the spacious open grounds.

SIDE-SHOWS.

Communications are being sent to all manufacturers of Swadeshi goods. There will be also side-shows. All Swadeshi manufacturers and their agents are earnestly requested to co-operate and make the Exhibition a success. A large demand is expected for room in the Exhibition and for the stalls, manufacturers of Swadeshi goods are requested to apply early to the Secretaries. All India Swadeshi Exhibition, "Congress House, Mount Road, P.O., Madras for particulars.

GANDHI ASHRAM FOR BORDI.

A meeting of the prominent representatives of the Thana District was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chhotalal Shroff of Palghar, at Bordi, Dist. Thana on Sunday last when it was decided to open a Gandhi Ashram and to invite Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Sunday next for the opening ceremony.

A. I. T. U. C.

Executive Council

The General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. writes from Calcutta under date October 16:—

During the Christmas week the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Bombay for disposal of several important issues that are now before the Congress. It is understood that the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference will also be held at the same time. The Trade Unions are therefore requested to forward their proposals and resolutions which they desire to be discussed at the Council meeting, and also the names of their representatives who are to serve on the Council for the current year. All communications should as usual be sent to the Head Office at Calcutta. The definite date and place of the meeting will be announced later on.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—It is announced that Anglo-Persian and Royal Dutch Shell Oil groups are creating a company to ensure close co-operation between distributing business conducted at present by British Petroleum and Shell Companies in United Kingdom and Ireland.—B.O.W.

London.—At the invitation of the Ruler of Yemen, Mr. Shaukat Ali, when he returns from the Round Table Conference, breaks journey at Hodeida and motors to Sanna, the capital of Yemen.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Princess Ingra of Sweeden who will be one of the bridesmaids at wedding next Saturday of King's niece Lady May Cambridge reached London on Monday morning accompanied by Crown Prince Gustav. Lady Mary is marrying Captain Henry Abel-Smith and Queen Mary with many other members of the Royal Family will attend the ceremony which is arousing much public interest.—B. O. W.

Strike Threatened In Akola Mill.

C. P. WORKMEN'S WELFARE AND MONEY LENDERS' BILLS

TO COME IN FORCE SHORTLY

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 19.

Cholera was responsible for 3822 attacks and 1741 deaths during the week. The disease was on the increase in Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Koshangabad, Drug, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Akola districts.

Mr. G. G. Sapre, Secretary, Textile Labour Union, Akola Branch writes that the Akola Rekchand Mohota Mill management have without any reason dismissed the present workers numbering about 45 and appointed in their place new hands on low wages. There was a serious clash between the old and new workers of the weaving department on 5th instant, when 3 persons were injured and one is serious. The women in reeling department had instantly to stop work and there is a possibility of a general strike. The Mill manager by refusing an interview has barred all straight ways of securing information.

For the third time, Yeotmal will have the honour of holding the C. P. and Berar Provincial Olympic Sports in the middle of January, 1932 with a view to select the representatives from the Central Provinces for the All-India Olympic trials to be held at Madras in the first week of February, 1932.

The Sarangarh Durbar Hockey Tournament will be held during the Diwali holidays at Haipur. The finals will be played on Tuesday, November 10.

MONEY-LENDER'S BILL.

The C. P. Money Lenders Bill, to regulate the profession of money lending and to provide for the licensing of the persons who carry on money-lending business, was introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council on August 29. In accordance with the motion for circulation carried in the Council, the bill has been published for eliciting public opinion.

In the statement of objects and reasons it is stated that the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee have found that there is a certain percentage of dishonest and unscrupulous money-lenders who resort to underhand usurious methods for preying upon unsophisticated and illiterate persons. They have, therefore, recommended that to prevent such money-lenders from habitual misbehaviour, some legislation was necessary. At the same time, it cannot be denied that in a province like ours money lending has a utility of its own. The Bill is based on the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act and the Money-Lenders Act of Great Britain. The aim has been to secure as between certain classes of money-lenders and debtors an improved system of keeping accounts which will give the latter the means of ascertaining periodically how their accounts stand and how they are composed.

WORKMEN'S WELFARE BILL.

Another Bill which was passed by the C. P. Council in August last has been published for eliciting public opinion, in the C. P. Workmen's Welfare Bill which seeks to make provision for the health and welfare in general of the factory workers and their infants by providing for the establishment of dining sheds, rest rooms, creches or day nurseries for the infants of the female employees.

PUBLIC USER BILL.

A Bill to define the right of user over any public place by all classes, communities or castes of people has been published for general information and for eliciting public opinion thereon in accordnace with the motion for circulation carried in the C. P. Legislative Council on August last.

Week-End Review Of Burma Situation.

SIMLA, October 19.

Government of Burma's Report to the Government of India regarding the situation in Burma for the week ending October 17, states: "There is little change in the general situation. During the week military and police patrols have continued to hunt down the gangs with considerable success. In Bassein District several villages were surrounded and searched on receipt of a report that an outbreak was being planned. The report appears to have been correct and a number of villagers were arrested. One military police sepoy and civil police man were wounded.

During the week sixty persons were released from custody and the total now in custody is 823, the increase being mainly due to fresh arrests in Thayetmyo. Important crime figures have improved, but in the Thayetmyo district they are still numerous. The price of paddy remains much the same and the agricultural prospects are promising generally all over the province. The Round Table Conference Delegates left for England on October 15."—A.P.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.

TO-DAY'S CLOSING RATES.

T T Shanghai on London	1/7-15/16
T T Shanghai on London (2 months forward)	1/7-7/8

Market:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING.

	Opening.
October	Nil.
January	4.54
	Opening Range.
October	4.59 to 4.59
January	4.54 to 4.56
	10-10 a.m. Price.
October	Nil.
January	4.54

EGYPTIAN FUTURES:

	To-day's Opening.
Sakellaridis, November—	
January	7.38
Upper, November—	
January	5.54

WHEAT-LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 20.

	To-day's Opening Quotations.
October	4s. 8-7|8d value
December	4s 11 paid
March	5s 1-5|8 paid
May	5s 3-3|8 value

Market:—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

	To-day's opening Quotations
September,—	
Sellers	....
Buyers	....
Business done	....
October,—	
Sellers	6|9-3|4
Buyers	6|3
Business done	....
November,—	
Sellers	6|7-1|2
Buyers	6|4
Business done	....
December,—	
Sellers	6|6-1|2
Buyers	6|6-1|4
Business done	6|6-1|2
January,—	
Sellers	6|7
Buyers	6|6-3|4
Buyers	6|6-3|4
Business done	6|6-3|4

Market:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES
(OPENING RATES)

	London, Oct. 20. Monday's closing	London, Oct. 20. Tuesday's opening
T T London on—		
Berlin	16.65	16 75
New York	3.90	3.91-1|2
Amsterdam,	9.59-1|2	——
Brussels	27.75	27.75
Madrid	43.56	43.50
Milan	75.00	75.00
Berne,	19.83	——
Paris	99.93	99.25

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 19.

December	6.68
January	6.78
March	7.00
May	7.19
July	7.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 19.

October	6.58
December	6.69
Middling Spot	6.55

NEW YORK.

New York, October 19.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	6.32
January	6.48
March	6.65
New York: Noon Call.	
October	6.32
January	6.55
March	6.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 19.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	56,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	24,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 19.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.19
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.31
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.43
Oomra, Good	3.81
Oomra, Fully Good	3.91
Oomra, Fine	4.06
Bengal, Good	3.66
Bengal, Fully Good	3.76
Bengal, Fine	3.85
Scinde, Fully Good	3.76
Scinde, Fine	3.86
Scinde, Superfine	3.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 19.

October	6.95
November	7.11
January	7.25
March	7.39
May	7.54
July	7.69
October	7.89
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 19.

	Opening	Closing
October, 1931		4.49
November, 1931		4.42
December, 1931		4.41
January, 1932	4.46	4.44
February, 1932		4.47
March, 1932	4.52	4.50
April, 1932	r	4.53
May, 1932	4.59	4.56
June, 1932		4.59
July, 1932	4.67	4.62
August, 1932		4.64
September, 1932		4.66
October, 1932		4.69
Middling Spot, 1932		4.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 19.

Silver:—Business small.

Spot	17-5|8
Forward	17-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 19.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.,	£5:6:8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 19.

Interest day to day Loans	4-1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market Loans	4-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-25|32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-5|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 19.

T.T. London on Berlin	16.65
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.59-1|2.
T.T. London on Brussels	27.75
T.T. London on Madrid	43.56
T.T. London on Milan	75.00
T.T. London on Berne	19.83
T.T. London on Paris	99.93
T.T. London on Prague	130.50

Darjeeling.—There was a garden party at Government House to which about 450 people were invited.—A. P.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1931.

Rumblings Of War Clouds.

PREPARE FOR MILITANT SWADESHISM.

LESSONS OF HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG.

Bengal Leader's Impassioned Appeal At Madhav Baug Exhibition.

In the presence of a distinguished and representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay, Sjt. J. N. Sen-Gupta opened the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Baug on Tuesday morning. The spacious compound of the Madhav Baug was artistically decorated for the purpose. The rush of visitors was almost uncontrollable. The volunteers of the Central Board, National Militia and other corps were keeping order. The opening function was arranged in the left wing of the Baug. Sjt. Sen-Gupta arrived at the meeting place at 9 in the company of Mrs. Sen-Gupta, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and other local leaders and was vociferously cheered by the large gathering.

BENGAL LEADER THANKED.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings by making a welcome speech. He thanked the representative gathering for the interest it had shown in the exhibition. He reminded them that the Exhibition was to have been opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who could not be present in their midst owing to unavoidable circumstances. However, they were fortunate in having Sjt. Sen-Gupta to perform the opening ceremony. No fitter person could have been found for the occasion than the leader of Bengal. (Applause): On behalf of the Committee of the Exhibition, he was grateful to Sjt. Sen-Gupta for the readiness with which he had accepted their invitation.

CHALLENGE TO ENGLAND.

The speaker then acquainted the gathering with the history of the exhibition and referred them back to another attempt which did not succeed owing to difficulties which were beyond their control. Their ambition in the first exhibition was to make it an all-India affair on a gigantic scale but Gvoernment would not have it. However, they were glad that through all the vicissitudes of fortune they had come to the present exhibition which he was presently going to request Sjt. Sen-Gupta to open. Mr. Mulraj then briefly narrated the history of the systematic killing of the indigenous industries by a process which was a disgrace to any civilisation. For all these years, he went on to say, India had been a convenient dumping ground for the British articles. Exhibitions like the one they were opening were a challenge to the pretentions of England that she would hold India for a long time in industrial bondage.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then requested Sjt. Sen-Gupta to open the Exhibition. He introduced the distinguished guest to the gathering as the "Lion of Bengal". (Applause).

SWARAJ AND SWADESHI.

Sjt. Sen-Gupta was lustily ovated when he rose to speak. He made an impassioned speech on the occasion and he spoke with deep emotion when he referred to the Chittagong and Hijli incidents. He said he felt proud to have been asked to declare the exhibition open that morning. It was perhaps in fitness of things that a Bengali should be asked to open a Swadeshi Exhibition. It would not be out of place to remind them that in 1905 Lord Curzon, one of the greatest Viceroys in the opinion of the British sought to partion Bengal into two parts. The policy was to crush Bengal and make it inartiiulate. It was an attempt to dismember Bengal Bengal stood all that and led the whole country in the most gigantic agitation that followed. That was an agitation that the British People had never seen in all the history of the British Empire. It was an agitation that unsettled the settled fact of Lord Morley That agitation was led by Sir Surendra Bannerjee. In 1906 the session of the Indian National Congress was held at Calcutta when from the platform of this most representative national institution the late Dadabhai Nowroji, one of the greatest patriots that India had produced, gave utterance to that expression of their hearts—"Swaraj". (Cheers). Bengal raised the cry of Swaraj and Swadeshi throughout the length and breadth of their province. Soon the cry was taken up by other parts of the country. The results of the Bengal partition after 26 years they could see in every village and town.

MILITANT SWADESHI.

Proceeding, the speaker explained that Swadeshi had two aspects. One was the Swadeshism of peace time, while the other was the Swadeshism of the war period. They were now at truce. There was all the show of peace, at any rate, lot of talk about it. In these days Swadeshism meant for them exclusion of all foreign cloth including British cloth and encouragement of all indigenous articles. But Swadeshism of wartime was a different thing. It was of a militant character. It was the Swadeshism of 1905 and 1930. It meant that they had not to import a pie worth of British article. (Applause). It meant a militant boycott of everything that was British. He was not asking them to take to that Swadeshi immediately, but he would certainly ask them to be fully prepared for it whenever it would come. And who knew whether that time was far off? They were all aware of the game which was being played in England. At the present moment the British Cabinet did not either know their mind or else they were playing a game for catching votes.

RUMBLINGS OF WAR CLOUDS.

India had no reason to look to the R.T.C. for anything like a Swaraj or Swadeshi. In what direction was the wind blowing today? Were there not enough signs in the atmosphere that the war was fast approaching? He would be a false general who would fool his soldiers by telling them stories of peace when the clouds of war were rumbling. He was not one of those generals. While he would ask them to cultivate Swadeshism of peace in these days of truce, he would at the same time urge them that they must be prepared for the militant Swadeshism of war (Cheers).

CHITTAGONG AND HIJLI.

Bombay had led the last war. Bengal hoped, if not to lead, at least to share in the honours of Bombay. Sjt. Sen Gupta then referred to the atrocities of Chittagong and Hijli in feeling tones. Bengal had been constantly at war with Government ever since the truce. They had not a day of peace in Bengal in all these eight months. The atrocities perpetrated in Chittagong must make Indian blood boil. On the 30th and 31st of August and 1st and 2nd of September horrible incidents took place in Chittagong. Houses were looted and burnt, property destroyed and inmates assaulted under the very nose of the police. High school boys of 10 and 15 years of age were mercilessly flogged in the school by the police with lathies. (Loud cries of "shame"). This was how peace was working in Bengal. At Hijli the detenus were shot in cold blood, while they were in their own rooms in the detention camp. Firing was done not in the open, but on the verandahs, inside the rooms and also in the hospital barracks where patients were lying. (Shame, shame). That was the truce and that was the peace. Bengal proposed to prove to the world, in the next war that Swaraj was not a question of years or months, but it was only a question of a few hours. (Continued applause).

BOMBAY IN FRONT RANKS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Secretary of the Exhibition, thanked the guests and the gathering for the encouragement they had given. He assured Sjt. Sen Gupta that when the next war would come, Bombay would not lag behind but would be in the forefront as she always had been. (Applause).

Mr. Manilal Kothari who spoke last, gave the figures of sales of Khaddar throughout the country. He announced that Khaddar worth more than 8 lakhs had already been sold in the country and the sales were still going on. Bombay had given the lion's share and it was nearly three lakhs. (Applause).

The guests were then garlanded on behalf of the Committee of the Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Sen-Gupta at the opening of the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Baug, on Tuesday.

VICTORY CELEBRATION IN KABUL

Nadir Shah's Impressive Speech

KABUL, October 19.

His Majesty the King Nadir Shah was anointed King on the occasion of the celebrations held to commemorate the third anniversary of the fall of Kabul. In the presence of a distinguished gathering His Majesty delivered an impressive speech. The Russian Ambassador on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps congratulated the King who made a suitable reply.

Artillery, Infantry and Tribal Lashkars comprising 10,000 of men gave the march-past. Aeroplanes, military tanks and armoured cars also provided a brilliant display. —A.P.

HOLIDAY CROWDS "RAID" EXHIBITION

Arresting Collection Of Swadeshi Articles

The Swadeshi Exhibition as Madhav Baug, Bombay which was thrown open to the public by Sjt. Sen Gupta on Tuesday, was literally raided by large crowds of people throughout the day. Hindu women in holiday attire visited the exhibition in a regular stream to do their "Dusserah" shopping. Thousands of men took a turn to Madhav Baug to witness the collection of articles of Indian manufacture.

Over 135 stalls are distributed over the compound and one wing of the bdilding and decorated in a way which is pleasing to the eye. On entering the exhibition visitors will be conducted to the theatre, where all sorts of shows and entertainments are provided for them on paying a small entrance fee.

Passing through a double row of stalls in which are arrayed Swadeshi goods of every description. Visitors will be flooded with hand-bills and literature describing the merits of the things exhibited.

Goods of every kind, textiles, kashmere fineries, household and toilet articles, glassware, ivory work and carvings finished with great skill, cutlery and hundreds of things are offered for sale.

The Exhibition is well worth a visit and is easily one of the best so far witnessed in Bombay.

LEAGUE'S REQUEST TO CHINA & JAPAN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Geneva.—It is believed that the Council of League of Nations, as in September last, has again urged China and Japan to reach a mutually satisfactory basis of agreement which the Council will be pleased to bless. The settlement should cover Japanese evacuation of the occupied area and the Chinese guarantees for the safety of Japanese lives and property. There will be no further meeting of the Council till instructions are sent to the Chinese and Japanese delegates by Tokio and Nanking. It is believed that progress is being made.

JAPAN'S CONCILIATORY GESTURE.

Washington.—A conciliatory gesture has been made by the Japanese Ambassador. Acting on the instructions from Tokio, he has informed Mr. Stimson that Japan no longer objects to American participation in the discussions of the Council of League, though she still reserves right to object on questions of procedure. He adds that Japan is already withdrawing troops across the Yalu River and has recalled aerial bombing squadrons.—Reuter.

ABDUL MEJID TO BE KHALIFA?

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S VIEWS.

MADRAS, October 17.

Moulana Yakub Hassan in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the reported movement to proclaim the ex-Sultan Abdel Majid as Khalifa, says, that the movement is not only ill-advised, but is also fraught with mischief which, if not nipped in the bud, will again throw the Mussalmans in a great turmoil. According to the Koran and Muslim traditions, the Khilafat always has a political and never purely religious significance. The Sultan of Turkey automatically ceased to be Khalifa as soon as the Hedjaz was removed from the jurisdiction of Turkey. There is practically no Khalifa now and no "puppet" Khalifa is at all required for religious purposes.

He adds that the Khilafat in its truest sense can be re-established in only one way, and that is that all the independent Muslim States should form an alliance among themselves and elect the head of one of the Allied States to be the Khalifa for a fixed period. This, he says, is his message to the Muslim Congress that is shortly to be held at Jerusalem and to which he has received an invitation.—A.P.

EYE-OPERATIONS AT VAGAD AND ANJAR.

WORK TO BEGIN ON DECR. 1.

The Secretaries, Eye-Relief Committee, Anjar, wire:—

Eye-relief work by an expert opthalmic surgeon is fixed and will begin on 1st December. For three weeks the preliminaries are proceeding apace. Dr. Ratilal Shah being unable to come in December, another surgeon equally capable has agreed to come. All concerned should please note that no eye-operation work is available before December 1st, either in Vagad or Anjar, owing to hot season still continuing. Further information will be notified.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES NOMINATIONS INCREASED BY FIVE.

Sir Martin Conway Not Standing.

LONDON, October 19.

The number of nominations has been increased by five, namely: Mr. H.G. Williams (Conservative), Sir William Jowitt (National Labour), Harold Nicholson (New Party), Sir Reginald Craddock (Conservative) and Miss Eleanor Rathbone (Independent), for the two seats for English Universities (other than Oxford and Cambridge).

Sir Martin Conway, one of the retiring members, is not standing again. The result will be declared on November 2.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CATHOLICS' CONFIDENCE IN MR. PANNIRSELVAM.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Mr. George Joseph, addressing the annual meeting of the Catholic Indian Association to-day, expressed confidence of the Association, in Mr. Pannirselvam, the Indian Christian delegate to the Round Table Conference and pleaded for Separate Electorates for the Indian Christians in the future Constitution. Small minorities, he declared, must make it clear that they would resolutely decline to be handed over to caste Hindu domination in some Province and Muslim domination in others.—A.P.

EX-EDITOR ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

"Al-Hind," local Urdu Nationalist daily, ceased publication to-day following a search of its office by the police in connection, it is stated, with the publication of a tor of the paper. A former editor of the poper, Mr. Noor Mohamed was arrested under Section 153, I.P.C., but was subsequently, released on bail of Rs. 1,000.—A.P.

MILL STRIKE ENDS.

AHMEDABAD, October 19.

The strike in the Bhandari and S.T.E. Mills in Indore has been called off as the State has decided to appoint a conciliation board to inquire into the grievances of the opertiaves.

The strike in the Krishnakumar Mill, Mahova, Bhavnagar State has also terminated as the Mill Management has agreed to istroduce ten hours day as demanded by the operatives.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7)

ment. The working out of the details of such a scheme, however, requires much careful consideration; and I propose to appoint a Commission for the purpose of threshing out the question in detail, which will consist of official and non-official members representing all communities concerned and presided over by an officer belonging to none of them. The personnel and terms of reference of the Committee will be announced very shortly.

The question of representation in the Services has already been engaging the attention of my Government and a declaration of policy will be made as soon as possible."—A.P.

MUSLIMS' MEMORIAL TO KASHMIR RULER

Heavy List Of Demands.

MAHARAJA TO APPOINT COMMISSION.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 19.

The Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir in a memorial to the Maharaja put forth a number of demands. Under the category of "Demands for Inquiry" they asked for:—

(1) An independent Commission to enquire into the conduct of State officials, police and military, towards the people during the days of the political disturbances;

(2) A Commission of non-officials to enquire into the grievances of zamindars against the Forest, Revenue, Police, Game Preservation and Mulberry Culture Departments;

(3) A Commission to enquire into labour conditions, hours of labour and terms of Contract.

DEMANDS AFFECTING MUSLIMS.

The demands chiefly affecting Muslims relate to:—

(1) Punishment, after enquiry, of officials who have wounded the religious feelings of Muslims, or interfered with their religious practice;

(2) Restoration of mosques and grave-yards in the possession of the State to the Muslims;

(3) Reinstatement of those dismissed or punished in connection with the recent political movements;

(4) His Highness to go into the cases of the political offenders who have been convicted, but who have failed to appeal; to release such as were non-violent and exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy in the case of the rest;

(5) Introducing of the same law as in British India governing freedom of speech and the establishment of Anjumans;

(6) Declaration of religious freedom and amendment to the law entailing to the confiscation of prorerty in conversion cases;

(7) Seventy per ent. High Court judges to be Muslims;

COMMUNAL PROPORTION IN SERVICE.

(8) Communal proportion in all grades of Services; the basis of recruitment being, minimum qualification and "matriculate Muslims to have preference over non-Muslim graduates excepting where technical qualifications are needed."

(10) Age of restriction to be increased by ten per cent. every year until Muslims get their due share;

(10) Age of restridtion to be relaxed to redress the communal inequality;

(11) Full proprietory rights to Zamindar and tenants;

(12) The tax on goats to be equalised to the tax on sheep and the reclaiming of Bakrawalas from the taint of criminal tribe;

(13) The establishment of a Military College for Muslims;

(14) More Middle and High Schools in centres of Muslim population; more stipends for Muslim students; scholarships to promising Muslim students to proceed to foreign countries; reservation of seats for Muslims in professional and technical institutions and in the science facilities of Schools and Colleges;

(15) The change of medium of instruction from Hindi to Urdu in certain girl schools where Hindi is taught.

DEMANDS AFFECTING BOTH COMMUNITIES.

The demands which affect both Hindus and Muslims were:—

(1) Suitable compensation to the relatives of those killed and disabled during the disturbances;

(2) Increasing the association of State subjects in the State administration;

(3) Representation in the Ministry (to be made by the Maharajan) of Muslims in proportion to their numerical strength, recruitment being made from Muslims from outside the State in the absence of capable local Muslims;

(4) Fixing of Ministers' terms to five years, but liable to termination if 70 per cent. of the Legislature pass a vote of "non-confidence";

(5) Though responsible to the Ruler, the Ministers to respect the opinion of the majority and to act in conformity thereto as far as possible except in matters relating to the person of the Ruler and the heir-apparent;

(6) Inauguration of the Legislative Assembly to frame law, the Ruler having the power to issue Ordinances in emergencies;

(7) Seventy per cent. to be elected and 30 per cent. nominated, rules being framed in such a way "that elected representatives of different religions are returned in proportion of their respective adherents."

DIRECT FRANCHISE.

(8) Direct franchise, every citizen being eligible to vote without distinction of caste and nationality.

(9) The President of the Assembly, except for the first term, to be elected.

(10) Reforms to be introduced in the existing Municipal franchise, thus enlarging the popular control.

(1) Land revenue assessment in Kashmir to be on the lines existing in the Punjab.

(12) Effective steps to be taken to stop bribery.

(13) Reduction of grazing fee to that prevailing in British territory.

(14) Removal of restrictions as regards possession of arms.

(15) Abolition of Customs duty on the goods exported from State and also the abolition of Import duty on medicines and goods obtained personally or through mail for 'bona-fide' personal use.

(16) Declaration of fundamental rights regarding religious freedom, of assemblage, of speech and of the Press, with such restrictions as prevail in British territory and equality of rights and treatment of all State subjects.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA.

The Muslim representation finally acknowledges the good laws and praiseworthy improvements inspired by His Highness' love and solicitude for his subjects, and prays for his kind and sympothetic consideration which "will strengthen the bonds of love and affection by inspiring the Muslim subjects, ever loyal, with a stronger feeling of loyalty and devotion."

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S REPLY TO MUSLIM MEMORIAL.

Replying to the memorial presented, this afternoon, by the Jammu and Kashmir Muslims, the Maharaja of Kashmir said:—

"I have listened with great interest to the memorial which has just been presented. As an advance copy was submitted very late last night, and as you have raised various important points on which it is not possible to give a decision off-hand, I find myself unoble to make a detailed reply to-day. I may, however, assure you that no time will be lost in dealing with your representation and in arriving at a decision on it.

I am very glad to feel that you have responded loyally to my desire for the restoration of absolutely normal conditions, expressed in the proclamation of general amnesty made on my birthday. The assurances which you have renewed of loyal devotion of my Muslim subjects to my throne and person, have touched me, and it will be my earnest endeavour to see that the ties which bind the ruler and the ruled remain unaffected.

The points mentioned by you fall generally into three categories. First, there are certain matters regarding which you suggest the appointment of Commissions for investigation and report. Secondly, there are matters which affect chiefly my Muslim subjects. Thirdly, there are matters which affect not only my Muslim subjects, but also my non-Muslim subjects.

ENQUIRY INTO FIRING.

As regards the suggested enquiry into firing, you are aware that the Committee presided over by Sir Barjor Dalal has completed its enquiry into the incidents of 13th July, and has submitted a report which has been published and is under consideration. I have just appointed a Committee for enquiry into the firing of the 22nd, 23rd and 26th September. As to the second category, these matters will be considered within a short time and a decision announced. As regards the third, I welcome the idea of associating my people with the working of the Govern-

(Continued in Column 6)

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